

FBIS

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U.S. BUILD-DOWN PROPOSALS 'MOCK COMMON SENSE'

PM221749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Bogus Flexibility but Real Deception"]

[Text] President Reagan recently issued a statement on questions of the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments which the White House is presenting as virtually a radical step toward reaching an accord. American propaganda is extolling in every possible way the flexibility and constructivism of the "new American posture."

What is really the case?

I.

Without shrinking from choosing the showiest epithets to extol the American approach to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the President at the same time failed to mention the fact that for 18 months after its installation in the White House the present U.S. Administration totally avoided talks on all kinds of pretexts.

During this period the "rearm America" machine was set in motion and unprecedented programs for creating new types of armaments, especially strategic armaments, were started. At the same time everything possible was done to nullify the positive experiences accumulated in the preceding process of strategic arms limitation. Washington has never brought the SALT II treaty into force, but has effectively derailed it. The statements claiming that the United States intends not to undermine the treaty's provisions must mislead no one. This stance is utterly hypocritical. Their argument is simple: Those provisions of the treaty that suit the United States for the present and bind the USSR in some respect are okay. Those provisions that bind the United States in any respect are not okay. That is precisely how they have treated the protocol to the treaty, which provided for the need to resolve the question of long-range nuclear cruise missiles. Once the time for the start of the deployment of such missiles by the United States approached, the protocol became a dead letter.

They reach the height of cynicism when from this duplicitous standpoint they actually try to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union, reproaching it about nonexistent violations of the provisions of the SALT II treaty.

In official statements the American side's line is described as having been aimed right from the start at achieving a stable balance at a lower level of nuclear arsenals. Accusations of "intractability" and "unyieldingness" are hurled at the Soviet side. In actual fact the whole situation is quite the reverse, as has been repeatedly and conclusively demonstrated. It is appropriate to briefly recall and compare the sides' positions at the talks.

The Soviet position is based on the fact of the strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, a parity that really exists and is, incidentally, clearly recorded in the SALT II treaty. Although in their structure one side's strategic forces do not and cannot mirror the other side's strategic forces, as a package and overall they balance each other and do not give either side an advantage.

Proceeding from this, the USSR is proposing that the quantity of strategic delivery vehicles be reduced radically -- by 25 percent compared with the initial level envisaged by the SALT II treaty. In this way equal but substantially lower levels of strategic nuclear arms would be established for the sides while the parity would continue to be preserved. The same aims are also served by the Soviet proposal for establishing, once again, equal and lower levels for the total quantity of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles.

In order to close possible channels for the strategic arms race and preclude evasion of the accord, the Soviet position envisages a ban on new types of strategic armaments such as long-range cruise missiles of any basing mode and strict limitations on the modernization of existing arms. The implementation of these Soviet proposals, fully consonant with the mission of the talks, would give neither side any advantages.

The United States operates from diametrically opposed positions at the talks. Having set itself the aim of securing strategic superiority, it does not want parity and rejects the principle of equality and identical security. Since, however, it is embarrassing to openly formulate the aim of achieving superiority, the attainment of superiority is formulated via a rejection of the comprehensive approach toward limiting and reducing strategic arms in their totality.

It is well known that within the framework of the overall parity ground-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) account for approximately 70 percent of the Soviet Union's strategic defense potential (in terms of charges [boyezaryady]). At the same time the United States has 80 percent of its charges deployed on submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's) and heavy bombers and the remaining 20 percent deployed in ICBM's.

Let us note in passing that American strategists are suited by this correlation between the individual components of their own arsenal. This stems by no means least, although of course they fail to mention this, from the fact that the United States has, thousands of kilometers from the American mainland, forward bases for missile submarines and heavy bombers, which considerably enhances their combat potential and gives the United States a substantial advantage. But, we repeat, this important point is in no way considered in the American posture. On the other hand ICBM's of which the Soviet Union has somewhat more than the United States, are arbitrarily and unambiguously declared to be "destablizing systems" liable in the first place to the main reductions.

In other words, the undermining of the foundation of the USSR's defensive strategic potential -- its intercontinental ballistic missiles -- was incorporated right from the outset in the American position at the talks. And the position has remained thus. It is toward precisely this that all the versions of the American proposals are aimed, whether via the establishment of formally equal -- but in fact unilaterally advantageous to the United States -- levels for the quantity of warheads on ballistic missiles or via limitations on the throw-weight of, again, ballistic missiles alone.

But if you take, for instance, heavy bombers or long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes, then according to the American approach these are facilities that are "less destabilizing," virtually inoffensive, and even subject to further deployment. Initially the United States refused altogether to include them in a possible accord. The style is familiar, isn't it -- practically a total counterpart of the U.S. approach toward the problem of limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. There is the same selective method -- talking only about missiles and not taking aviation facilities into account. Is this a chance coincidence? Certainly not. The aim is the same -- a refusal to recognize parity and an attempt to foist unilateral disarmament on the Soviet Union and to gain an advantage.

The other aspect of the scheme proposed by the United States at the strategic arms talks lies in the fact that all the new programs designed to sharply strengthen the American nuclear arsenal fit very conveniently into it. In essence, Washington is taking as its basis its own plans for strategic building, attaching an appropriate label, and putting them forward as its position at the talks. And it coolly claims that this is the road to a fair accord.

If you look at the American position from this angle, it becomes obvious that the statements of a desire for "deep cuts" in strategic arms are merely a screen. In actual fact the position is directly programmed to produce the growth of such armaments and a race in them. A qualitative race, since the American position does not envisage limitations on new types of existing armaments, and also a quantitative race, since it includes a very substantial addition to the huge existing U.S. arsenal in the form of many thousands of long-range cruise missiles.

II.

But maybe in the process of the talks the American approach has nevertheless evolved toward greater flexibility and realism? Are there grounds for claiming, as the President's statement does, that the United States "has taken the initiative" and in general has made "considerable efforts" to achieve some kind of progress?

Tactically, for purposes of camouflage, the U.S. position has changed. In essence -- and this can be asserted with total justification -- it has not.

Specifically, it is a matter of the following. Washington is crediting itself with departing from its original demand that the total number of ballistic missiles be limited to 850 units for each side. It is now consenting to an increase in that number, which is being presented as a "gift" that the Soviet Union has not appreciated. But what exactly is it that the USSR is supposed to appreciate? In addition to the latest MX ICBM's, which are to add at least 1,000 highly accurate warheads to the American nuclear arsenal, Washington needed to ensure the future deployment of yet another type of ICBM -- the Midgetman -- so immediately the American side stated its readiness to display "flexibility" and adjust its position. As a result has this position become even a little more oriented toward reaching an accord? No. No changes have occurred in the main propositions analyzed above.

There is more. Something that is being presented as yet another "concession" to the Soviet Union is the American side's agreement to switch from a two-stage to a one-stage agreement or, in other words, to include heavy bombers in an agreement from the very outset. The ploy here is a little more subtle, but it is purely for show, for public consumption. The United States did indeed originally altogether exclude bombers, in which it has a more than threefold advantage, from the limitations. It made general allusions to the possibility of discussing this issue at some point during the second stage, after the problem of ballistic missiles had been solved according to its scheme. However, it was unable to wholly remain in this absurd position, and this was the only reason why it proceeded to include aviation.

The essence of the changes was that it was proposed to establish an "equal" ceiling on bombers -- of 400 units -- for the USSR and the United States, but to consider the bombers separately, not as a total package with ballistic missiles. Effectively what we have here is the same old desire to separate the bombers and to enshrine an American advantage by means of an accord.

The formal equality would be ensured, no less, by counting among the strategic facilities on the USSR's side the aircraft that are called "Backfire" in the West, which are medium bombers, not heavy bombers -- that is, they do not come under the category of strategic arms, which is something that was settled back in connection with the SALT II treaty. It is this clumsy attempt to kill two birds with one stone -- to damage the Soviet Union and again call into question the SALT II accord -- that is being presented as a display of flexibility.

Something that links up with this is the bid to portray the U.S. readiness to talk about limits on long-range air-launched cruise missiles as some kind of step to meet the USSR halfway. Once again, it is a blind. It is not the United States but the USSR that has displayed real flexibility. While originally the Soviet side pressed for a ban on cruise missiles of all basing modes and the American side refused any limitations, the Soviet Union, in the interests of reaching a general accord, subsequently expressed a readiness, given a mutually acceptable solution of the other questions, to allow the limited deployment of air-launched cruise missiles, which would count toward the total level of strategic armaments in terms of delivery vehicles and warheads. But the American side is stubbornly ducking out of counting the missiles in this way.

Finally, there is yet another manifestation of American "flexibility" -- the assertion that the United States has proposed "studying alternative approaches toward limiting the destructive capability" of ballistic missiles. This too is intended for uninformed people, for it is a question of the same old attempt to demolish the Soviet ICBM's in one way or another. It is merely that at first this was done openly, via a scheme whereby approximately 90 percent of the USSR's ICMB's would be destroyed, but then, without rescinding that scheme, they proposed doing essentially the same thing via the limitation of the missiles' throw-weight.

The President's statement also contains instances of direct cheating. For instance, it claims that the American side proposed that confidence-building measures be discussed at the talks but the Soviet side, or so it is claimed, ducked out of this. Nothing could be further from the truth.

As far back as the first rounds of the talks the Soviet delegation put forward a package of large-scale and far-reaching measures to strengthen confidence and increase strategic stability. However, the U.S. delegation, without adducing any arguments, refused to discuss them, insisting that only the American proposals, which, incidentally, were ineffective, be examined.

It was only after quite a long time that the United States was forced to make a compromise whereby both sides' proposals were to be discussed on an equal basis. Nonetheless, in practice the American delegation is not abiding by this and is continuing to pursue its one-sided line, which is retarding progress in this direction too.

III.

That is the real situation at the talks and the background against which the U.S. President announced the "new" American initiatives. Their point is clear. What we have is another propagandist invention designed to mislead people with a show of flexibility and to conceal the untenability and unacceptability of the American position. The fact that this position remains unchanged on the main issues is not concealed. The President himself says that the proposed modifications do not go beyond the bounds of the "basic principles" of the American approach. Other American representatives put it even more clearly: The "new proposals" do not change, still less rescind, the former U.S. position; they merely reinforce it.

Indeed, perhaps the administration has decided at last to abandon its purely one-sided, selective approach toward the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments to the detriment of the USSR and to the direct advantage of the United States? No. There is nothing of the sort in the "new" proposals.

Or perhaps it is prepared to cancel or at least substantially limit the programs for creating new-generation strategic armaments that are planned and are already being implemented at full speed? Again, no. The new MX and Midgetman ICBM's, the Trident-2 SLBM, the B-1 and Stealth bombers, the air-, sea-, and ground-launched cruise missiles -- all this remains untouched. But if anyone may think otherwise, let him turn to the prime source: U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger declares clearly and unambiguously -- whether or not there is an accord with the USSR, all these programs will be implemented anyhow. You could not put it more clearly.

A flashy new term has now been brought into official usage -- "cutback in the process of modernization" or "build-down" [sokrashcheniye cherez narashchivaniye]. It can be read in various ways, but this changes nothing. It is trickery. The United States intends to continue to seek a sharp reduction in the Soviet ICBM's above all while continuing at the same time the line toward further strengthening its own strategic arsenal. And no secret is made of the intention to place the main emphasis on a qualitative race in strategic arms and to create more effective systems of them. Outwardly, this is supposed to look as follows: When new warheads are brought into combat service, an equal number of obsolete warheads or even a few more would be withdrawn.

But, first, this specifically applies only to ballistic missile warheads. And this replacement would still take place up to the same declared level of 5,000 warheads for ICBM's and SLBM's that the United States is proposing to establish for both sides with a view to limiting the Soviet missile forces. And it is no accident either that replacement ratios (one new ICBM warhead is assessed as equivalent merely to approximately one and one-half old ones) are already being mentioned which unambiguously imply a faster and larger reduction in the Soviet ICBM's than in the American SLBM's. Thus everything again falls into place.

Second, the President expresses himself even more blandly and vaguely with regard to the "cutback via modernization" of heavy bombers and the discussion of additional limitations on air-launched cruise missiles. And this is no accident. For there is no question at all of a "cutback." On the contrary, what is planned is a sharp buildup of the nuclear arsenal in a new direction -- long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes (incidentally, the President made no mention at all of the possibility of prohibiting ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles.)

Even according to the calculations of American specialists, the total number of U.S. strategic nuclear charges will be "cut back" from approximately 13,000 at present to 15,000 as a result of the planned modernization. And this move [podvizhka], if such it can be called, is further made conditional upon the USSR's necessary consent to unacceptable American proposals on ballistic missiles. As a comparison, let us recall that equal total levels of charges on strategic delivery vehicles -- levels that would be substantially lower than the existing American level -- be established for both sides.

And after this the President asserts that "the world will heave a sigh of some relief" at his proposals. That is truly a mockery of common sense.

In putting forward one-sided options that are to the advantage of the United States with regard to both ballistic missiles and bombers, Washington is cynically offering to exchange the "Soviet advantage in missiles" for the American superiority in bombers. But that is an empty gesture. After all, what is in question is nothing other than an offer to write off B-52 bombers that are mothballed in the reserve and are in any case already objectively liable to replacement. And in exchange the Soviet Union would have to reduce its modern ICBM's that are deployed in positions. It may be cunningly conceived, but it is designed for fools.

In short, people in Washington are not thinking in terms of really curbing the arms race but are thinking about the same old thing -- how to secure a one-sided advantage, and the biggest possible, to the disadvantage of the other side. And all the "flexibility" does not go beyond these limits.

IV.

Why then have they gift-wrapped their same old unconstructive position? They have done this in order to deceive the U.S. public and world public opinion and to confuse the antiwar movement. At the same time they would also like to mislead the American Congress. It is well known that even among American legislators there are people who believe that the administration has no interest in reaching an accord with the Soviet Union in Geneva. Many people in the United States are demanding that the President embark on the path of seeking a mutually acceptable solution that would stop the nuclear arms race and reverse it.

The American President's new "initiative" is designed to neutralize these sentiments, which are growing both in the United States itself and in other countries. It is also hoped to deflect the definite opposition in Congress to the excessive requests for appropriations for military purposes, to neutralize the demands for a freeze on nuclear arsenals, and to gain time to implement the "rearm America" program.

It has to be said that the White House has, it believes, acted cleverly in a certain sense: It has seemingly taken Congress' advice regarding the need for "reductions via modernization, and at the same time has also reassured the Washington "hawks" by reaffirming that it does not intend to go beyond its former approach.

Yet without this there can be no progress at the START talks. The Soviet Union will not conclude an agreement that infringes its security interests.

Surely it is time that Washington realized that you cannot hold out for long on another portion of disinformation and falsehood, whether with regard to strategic arms or with regard to European nuclear arms. Indeed you cannot be of such a low, insulting opinion of people's ability to see the true point of these maneuvers and bluffs. You cannot convince anyone that progress at the talks can be secured by means of bogus, false moves. Only real steps that truly lead toward a quest for a mutually acceptable agreement are capable of creating a change for the better and eliminating the impasse in which the talks find themselves as a result of Washington's obstructionist policy.

The USSR is struggling for this by proposing a constructive program for resolving the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms. We are principled opponents of competition in the production and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. That is not our way. At the same time, as Yu. V. Andropov stressed, "No one should take the Soviet Union's good will and its desire to reach agreement as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will be able to make a suitable response to any attempt to smash the prevailing military-strategic balance, and its words will not be at variance with its deeds."

ARBATOV: INF FAILURE MEANS NEW ARMS RACE ROUND

LD221821 Hamburg DPA in German 1739 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Hamburg 22 Oct (DPA) -- The Soviet Union continues to believe that a "new round in the arms race" will start in the event of the Geneva INF talks failing. This was underlined by Georgiy Arbatov, foreign policy advisor of the Soviet state and of party chief Yuriy Andropov, in an interview in the latest edition of the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL.

Arbatov underlined earlier statements by Soviet politicians, saying the the USSR will respond to the stationing of U.S. medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles "not with new proposals," but "with new missiles." Arbatov, who is the head of the United States of America and Canada Institute, did not go into details on the USSR's planned counter-measures. However he strongly excluded the possibility of an anti-missile system being built. Such systems belonged to the "realm of fantasy."

Arbatov gave a disguised warning to Bonn. The Federal Republic, which was "especially proud of being the United State's most loyal ally," could not "make a claim to special treatment" if the negotiations fail, he said. Responsibility for a failure in Geneva was not borne solely by the United States.

BOVIN: DEPLOYMENT NEED NOT PUT END TO INF TALKS

PM211041 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 Oct 83 p 5

[IZVESTIYA political commentator Aleksandr Bovin interview with Lars Christiansson: "Soviet Ready To Continue Missile Talks" -- date, place not specified]

[Text] The Soviet Union does not dismiss new negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms reductions in Europe if NATO deploys its Pershing and cruise missiles. But the point of departure for such new negotiations would be very different from those now taking place in Geneva.

Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA political commentator Aleksandr Bovin made this analysis in an interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET. Bovin is considered to be one of Soviet state and party chief Yuriy Andropov's advisers and speechwriters on topics concerning relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"We do not want the U.S. missiles to be deployed in Europe. If the United States refrained from deployment and accepted our most recent proposal we would reduce the number of warheads down to the level we had in 1976," Aleksandr Bovin said, making it clear at the same time that this level would be maintained with the aid of SS-20 missiles.

"This is a very logical proposal. But if it is not accepted there can be no question of reductions in Euromissiles. If the Americans deploy new missiles, the Soviet Union will respond with countermeasures. And the results would be a new round of the arms race.

"The negotiations would perhaps be continued but the point of departure for the new negotiations would be a higher level of nuclear armaments. The point of departure for the negotiations would then be different," Aleksandr Bovin said, stressing that it would be much more sensible to continue the talks in Geneva while neither side deployed new nuclear arms.

Bovin was unwilling to specify what he meant by "new negotiations," whether these would be a merging of the START and INF talks or whether after the commencement of deployment of new NATO missiles the two sides would find themselves in a new situation.

However, in the last few days various indications of how the Soviet Union will behave in Geneva when the U.S. missiles start to be deployed have come from Moscow. Leonid Zamyatin, who is one of Andropov's closest associates and also head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, said in Hamburg last week that the Soviet Union would break off the Geneva talks if the United States deployed its missiles. In an interview in the West German magazine STERN on Monday [17 October] he declared that he was not in favor of breaking off the talks.

In response to a question about whether there really is a chance of continuing the negotiations even after the United States has begun deployment of new European missiles and in a situation in which the talks would have to be conducted against the background of an even higher armaments level, Bovin developed his analysis a little.

"The new negotiations would then be taking place in a politically much more complicated atmosphere. Such negotiations would be different because the point of departure would be completely different."

He said that the Soviet Union must respond to U.S. deployment with missiles which could reach the United States in a time as short as it takes Pershing missiles to reach the heart of the Soviet Union. He did not want to give any indication of where these new missiles would be deployed. He merely said that the army has its "little tricks and secrets." There are various possibilities.

Aleksandr Bovin thinks that the neutral states have been giving an increasingly important role in world politics. He pointed out how the neutral and nonaligned states made a positive contribution to achieving a result at the Madrid CSCE conference.

"Their chances of influencing world politics have grown because they are able to make a more balanced assessment of the problems than the countries which are themselves involved in the tension process; for example, when the Soviet Union is involved in a dispute with the United States."

This circumstance gives the neutral countries a good chance of finding compromise solutions more easily.

In this context Aleksandr Bovin raised the Swedish proposal for a 300-km broad nuclear-free belt through Central Europe. He said that all the Warsaw Pact countries supported the Swedish proposal while NATO showed no enthusiasm. He wanted especially to direct SVENSKA DAGBLADET readers' attention to this fact.

Bovin said that there was no demand from the Warsaw Pact countries for a nuclear-free belt that was twice this width. It was merely a suggestion which seemed more sensible. It would be interesting to hear whether the nations of the West could consider a broader or narrower belt. Negotiations must be conducted in such a way that a position is advanced around which it would later be possible to reach a compromise.

Asked whether the Soviet Union could in theory accept a belt as wide -- that is, 300 km -- as that proposed by Sweden he replied:

"It is impossible to give a negative or positive answer to that question immediately. But in principle the answer is that we are in favor of a nuclear-free belt and that we support the idea," Aleksandr Bovin said.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL ARGUMENTS JUDGED 'COUNTERFEIT'

PM211519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin article: "Where the Root of Evil Lies"]

[Text] I have before me a letter from the FRG. It was sent by F. Heinke from Bochum. He calls himself a "very worried FRG citizen who will not and cannot contemplate any further how the arms race is being fueled everywhere and how the danger of East-West war is increasing." Tell IZVESTIYA's readers, F. Heinke asks, that "over 70 percent of the FRG population supports the continuation of talks and the nondeployment of Pershing-II's if no results are achieved in Geneva before fall." "Tell your readers," he writes, "that most people here desire peace with the minimum number of weapons," that it is "not we, the ordinary citizens, who are responsible for the lack of the lasting peace in Europe that people want." "We may be divided by ideologies," the writer of the letter notes in conclusion, "but nevertheless it must be possible to live together in peace and friendship built on mutual trust."

There cannot be the slightest doubt that this is indeed how the vast majority of ordinary citizens think -- people whose perception of the world is not distorted by the established need to look at different societies through a gunsight or by a compliant readiness to pass off black for white or white for black, as they please. The arms race has acquired this appalling scale not because it is what the peoples want, but because the peoples have not been asked what they need. The Geneva talks are deadlocked not because the masses do not love peace, but because the U.S. Administration is reluctant to come to terms with the interests of "ordinary citizens," including those in its own country, or to take account of elementary human logic.

The process of determining standpoints in present-day Washington is as simple as can be: That's how I want it, so that's how it will be, or not, as the case may be. In essence that is what it all comes down to. Why waste your time thinking about the fact that other, non-American opinions and desires exist besides the American "I want -- I don't want." It is not even necessary to find out how the United States itself acted earlier or what commitments it assumed before the international community. It is more convenient to pretend that the United States is not bound by anything and is entitled to measure all that is going on against its own yardstick. If the international norm coincides with that yardstick, all well and good; if not, the United States thinks up a substitute.

Under these conditions how can one conduct serious matters with this country and conclude lasting treaties? Along will come another R. Reagan, an autocrat for 4-8 years, who will say: No matter how things have been, this is how they are going to be... And he outlines his own view of America's place in the world. And what is the world to do in the face of such a concept of "equality," "democracy," and "freedom of the individual"? Just sit and wait -- either it will be lucky or it will not. Perhaps it will dawn on the new one that over 160 other states exist in the world besides the United States, and that they did not free themselves of the British, French, Italian, or any other yoke just to come under the American yoke. But what happens if it does not dawn, and the new president decides to outdo Reagan in terms of the size of the mountains of weapons, just as the Egyptian pharaohs used to vie with each other in the size of their pyramids?

It is clear that an extremely vital component has begun to malfunction in the mechanism of international relations. Politics is again being turned into a continuation of war by other means. Indeed, how can it remain the art of the possible when it is being removed to an increasing degree from the real soil and when the imperialist leaders are again seeking in nuclear madness an alternative to detente and honest cooperation among states?

Instead of expanding the sphere of agreement, there is the futile and all-pervasive trial of strength throughout the world. Instead of lowering the level of military confrontation, there is the opening up of more and more new spheres of military rivalry. Do not let up for a moment, but drive your opponent into a corner and beat him until he waves the white flag or breathes his last.

The diplomatic ornamentation to which they occasionally resort across the ocean is nothing more than a concession to convention. A superfluous concession at that, in R. Reagan's view. He believes that in conversation with the enemy his vocabulary should be as terse and dry as possible, with the exception of abuse, which can go from one level to the next in all its shades and hues. And in the President's opinion the main argument to be used, even during talks, is that of the heavy hand. It is that which embodies imperialist ideology, the "position of strength," which presupposes that the other country must be or will become the weaker.

How was parity calculated when formulating agreements within the SALT framework? The principle of equality and identical security was taken as the basis and an approximate balance was established in terms of the systems that form the foundation of the two powers' strategic military potentials. It must be said that even then Washington had absolutely no desire to abandon its hegemonist illusions or positions which gave it one-sided military advantages. It warded off with particular stubbornness the proposal to include medium-range weapons in the package of agreements and thereby to take another step toward ensuring genuinely equal security. Nevertheless, the U.S. leaders are well on the way to demanding that the United States be allowed several more "local" parities -- in terms of the number of U.S. commands for parts of Europe, the Far East, and so forth -- in addition to the global parity; as though the United States were simultaneously a European, Asian and African state.

In practice, such a demand would mean that in terms of nuclear means, the United States and its allies would exceed the Soviet Union by 50-100 percent in Europe and would be correspondingly even stronger in the Near and Middle East and the Indian and Pacific Oceans; not to mention the Western Hemisphere.

The SALT II treaty matched one Soviet delivery vehicle against one American delivery vehicle. An approximate balance was established in terms of warheads. I repeat that at that time the U.S. forward-based means were excluded. They were to be discussed during the SALT II talks. The British and French nuclear weapons were also left out of the arrangements because London and Paris were not ready to enter the talks. The Soviet side was faced with the need to have a corresponding counterweight to the nuclear systems not included in the agreement. The size of that counterweight depended and still does depend on the level of NATO arms as an objective and real figure. The level of confrontation could have been sharply reduced or even wiped out had the United States and its allies agreed. But they did not agree.

President R. Reagan started his "change of direction in policy" by undermining the principle of identical security. The Soviet Union and its allies are denied equality with the United States and its allies. At the same time doubts are cast on the legality of the defensive Warsaw Pact's existence. If you want to neutralize Britain's and France's nuclear forces and the U.S. forward-based means, we are told, then switch the Soviet strategic potential onto those targets. You don't like that, because it disturbs the central balance? Then don't object to the deployment of new nuclear missiles by the United States in West Europe and "elsewhere."

By hook or by crook Washington will gain for itself an "emergency reserve" of the order of 25-30 percent of the total number of charges which could be delivered on targets in Soviet territory by vehicles of all types and any nationality. As regards the qualitative aspect of the matter, there is no way of expressing it in percentages. How can you evaluate one side's acquisition of the technical capability to deliver strikes against the other's vital centers from a short distance? This would abruptly change many ideas about security. It would be necessary to balance the situation immediately, before technology gives rise to political temptation. There is no other way out.

The Soviet Union does not need a single unit or weapons system over and above what is absolutely essential for a real, as opposed to imaginary, deterrent against the threats posed by the aggressive imperialist circles. These circles are moving nuclear weapons closer to the socialist countries' borders and openly threaten that they would not hesitate to be the first to use them. And yet they accuse us of "excessive sensitivity," "extraordinary concern" with defense, and "superarmaments." All this is because the United States, Britain, and France are weighing their own security on one scale and the Soviet security and that of the USSR allies on another -- with counterfeit weights.

The United States considers it self-evident that its medium-range aircraft are capable of dropping nuclear weapons deep inside Soviet territory. It will not tolerate even the idea of equalizing the sides in terms of this indicator. It has a completely different plan: to consolidate and expand the existing advantages by way of deploying fast and accurate weapons which would keep in their sights the Soviet centers of state management, command points, and strategic missiles.

Public opinion is expressing concern in connection with the consequences of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. R. Reagan is maneuvering so as to pacify it somehow. He has deigned to empower his representatives to stop asserting the absurd claim that aircraft are nothing to do with the subject of talks concerning medium-range facilities. And right away he has created a zone of insurmountable obstacles -- the U.S. carrier-based and dual-purpose aircraft are excluded, the British and French aircraft are brushed aside, while tactical and other aircraft are added on to the Soviet side's medium-range delivery vehicles however the Washington experts think fit. The upshot: If anything is to be cut down, it should be Soviet aircraft again, first and foremost. And the main point is that the Soviet Union must accept the U.S. position regarding the missiles, including the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and other parts of the world in numbers no less than the number of medium-range missiles located in the entire USSR territory; the recognition, so to speak, of the legitimacy of Washington's intention to encircle the Soviet Union with a ring of missile bases.

What kind of trust can you talk about when there is a sword hanging over your head? Under such conditions, how is it possible to talk about agreement? Every sober-minded person will say: It is impossible. One inequality is topped by a second, and the second -- by a third. And so on ad infinitum. Any one of them in itself leads to a shift in the correlation of forces to the benefit of the United States and the entire Western bloc, while all of them together destabilize the situation both in Europe and in the world as a whole and make future developments unpredictable. One single inequality would be sufficient to deadlock any talks. And here we have to do with an entire catalog of them, and in a provocative form at that.

Other questions also arise, however: To what extent is the Western public aware that Washington did not for a single moment consider the possibility of agreement in Geneva and that, for Washington, the Geneva talks have been only a "ruse," as K. Adelman, R. Reagan's protege and director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, cynically put it?

To what extent is the public aware that the Pentagon is transforming nuclear war from the unthinkable into the possible and expedient and is actively preparing for it? They are gambling on winning such a war, not on preventing it. These militaristic stipulations determine Washington's approach to the talks on the limitation of the arms race and to the entire complex of relations with the USSR and the treaties and agreements previously concluded between our countries.

This is the root of the evil, the source of the danger which alarms F. Heinke and other ordinary citizens. This is the main reason why the Soviet Union's goodwill, convincingly documented yet again in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has failed to encounter a constructive response from the NATO capitals. The United States and its fellow-travelers do not need a world which would bring benefits to West and East. Give them a world in which Washington would be the judge and would extirpate -- either with or without weapons -- any social or ideological heresies. Such a world does not and cannot have any friendship and cooperation. Such a world has nothing in common with how ordinary citizens, regardless of ideological differences, see the world.

VELIKHOV DISCUSSES UN-SPONSORED DISARMAMENT WEEK

LD212149 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- There is only one way for humanity -- the one towards disarmament, towards peace. It is realised by the broad sections of the population in all the countries. This was pointed out today by Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against a Nuclear War. He spoke at a press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the forthcoming U.N. Week for Disarmament.

Describing the international situation, Yevgeniy Velikhov said that the U.S. Administration blocked Soviet initiatives aimed at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and continued to hold a non-constructive stand at the Geneva talks. At the same time, people of good will of all the countries -- workers, intellectuals, scientists, representatives of business circles, understanding the danger of a nuclear conflict, protest the nuclear arms buildup, the development of new American missiles in Western Europe. The U.N. Week for Disarmament will be the expression of this mass protest against the militaristic policy of imperialism.

In conditions of the present-day tense situation, this Week for Disarmament is acquiring soecial importance, said Vladimir Trukhanovskiy, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the U.N. Association in the USSR. The Soviet public is sure that it is not late yet, that there still exists a possibility of removing the threat looming large over the European Continent and the whole world.

Answering questions of correspondents, Professor Trukhanovskiy said that mass demonstrations and meetings would be held these days in Soviet cities and villages. 200,000 people expressed the desire to take part in a city peace demonstration in Leningrad alone. A peace train carrying Soviet peace champions set out from Stavropol for the central regions of the country. On the route, its passengers will take part in dozens of anti-war demonstrations.

KOLDUNOV IN 19 OCT SEND-OFF PARTY FOR USTINOV

PM211546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure for GDR"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow for Berlin 19 October to take part in the work of the Warsaw Pact member states' Defense Ministers Committee.

He was seen off at the airport by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and other officials.

W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Major General G. Oldenburg, military, air, and naval attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, were in the send-off party.

DEFENSE MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

PM211723 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Communique on Extraordinary Session of Committee of Defense Ministers of Warsaw Pact Member States"]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states was held in Berlin on 20 October 1983 under the chairmanship of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense.

Taking part in the session were: from the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; from the Hungarian People's Republic -- Army General Lajos Csinege, Hungarian defense minister; from the GDR -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; from the Polish People's Republic -- General of Arms Florian Siwicki, Polish deputy minister of national defense and chief of General Staff; from the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense; from the USSR -- Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; from the CSSR -- Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; from the Joint Command -- Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Committee of Defense Ministers, in the spirit of the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 and of the 28 June 1983 joint statement of the leading party and state figures of the seven socialist countries, discussed the development of the military-political situation in Europe and states that it has become more tense and more dangerous.

The session's participants noted that despite the constructive proposals put forward jointly by the Warsaw Pact member states at the Prague conference, which were confirmed in June this year at the Moscow meeting and which are aimed at warding off the nuclear threat to Europe, transforming it into a continent of peace and one free from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and also tactical -- the NATO states have not only failed so far to respond to these peace-loving proposals but are continuing to lead matters in the direction of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and toward the attainment of military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries, which is a direct threat to their security and to world peace.

The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will inevitably lead to a dangerous exacerbation of the entire atmosphere on the continent and throughout the world and to an increase in the threat of nuclear war with catastrophic consequences for the peoples.

In these conditions the elimination of the threat of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent is of the greatest importance.

It was confirmed by the Committee of Defense Ministers that, as was pointed out in the joint statement by the participating states of the Moscow meeting of 1983, the countries of the Warsaw Pact have never striven and do not strive to achieve military superiority, but under no circumstances will they tolerate military superiority over themselves.

An appropriate decision was adopted by the Committee of Defense Ministers on the questions discussed.

The session passed off in a businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL TO MEET IN OCTOBER

LD211211 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- It has been officially announced here that the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states will held its regular meeting in the Soviet Union late in October.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON 19 OCT CEMA PROCEEDINGS

PM201128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch under the general heading: "New Stages in Socialist Economic Integration"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct -- A consistent deepening of economic, and scientific-technical cooperation; the development of socialist economic integration, unity in assessing the international situation, and common views on key international policy problems are the invariable basis for the relations between the fraternal states of the socialist community. This is shown with new force by the 37th CEMA session sitting being held here.

In debating the tasks of further all-around expansion and interaction with a view to promoting each country's economic and social development, solving the economic problems that arise, and implementing a socialist and communist building program, CEMA country heads of government are stressing that in the past year this strategic line has been consistently implemented.

The CEMA states' main efforts were directed toward intensifying the economy, improving the countries' national economic structure, mobilizing intra-economic reserves, and making all possible economies on all types of resources. The socialist system's advantages and mutual cooperation make it possible to solve large-scale tasks and make successful progress in socioeconomic development. The 1982 and 1983 increase in production has been achieved mainly through increases in labor productivity. The targets for the third year of the 5-year plan are being successfully fulfilled. Industry's gross output over the first half of this year was up 4.3 percent in comparison with the same period last year. In almost all the fraternal countries the population's real income and the volume of retail turnover have increased, and working conditions have improved. The material base of the people's education, culture, and health care is being strengthened.

All this has been achieved despite the acute deterioration of the international political and economic situation, through the fault of Washington and its NATO allies and the American Administration's attempts to organize an economic blockade against the fraternal states.

The speakers at the sitting are highly assessing the consistent, constructive, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and declaring their support for the principled conclusions and assessments contained in the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We, W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, pointed out, wholly and fully support the position of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states: U.S. and NATO military superiority will never be allowed. If, contrary to reason, things reach the point where the new American nuclear missiles are deployed in West Europe, then appropriate steps will be taken to ensure our countries' security.

The CEMA countries are vigorously implementing cooperation in establishing the production and introducing into the national economy advanced equipment including microprocessors and industrial robots. This promotes the technical rearmament of their national economies and automation in industry and agriculture and makes it possible to reduce manual labor and to save on power, raw materials and supplies. The sectors ensuring the economy's scientific-technical progress and efficiency, above all machine building, power generation, and the chemical industry, are developing dynamically. The sitting has noted that the progressive development of the economy and the effectiveness of the cooperation among CEMA countries reaffirm the correctness of the political and economic line defined by the communist and workers' parties at their congresses and plenums.

The CEMA countries are starting to coordinate national economic plans for the next 5-year period. It was stressed that in the course of this work it is important to achieve further development in production specialization and cooperation in leading industrial sectors on both a multilateral and bilateral basis.

In scientific and technical cooperation the basic emphasis is laid on the accelerated creation of new technologies, machines, equipment, and materials. Attention was drawn to the great reserves for cooperation in the agro-industrial sphere to expand the production of foodstuffs.

The sitting's work reaffirms that today integration to a considerable extent determines not only the dynamics of development but also the technical and economic standard of many sectors of industry, agriculture and transport, and construction. The CEMA countries have continued to cooperate with the developing states, and also with the developed capitalist countries, and have, in various forms, implemented contacts with international economic organizations.

An editorial commission began work at the sitting. The sitting of the CEMA session is continuing its work.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE PROGRAM

LD231732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Oct 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor-in-chief of IZVESTIYA; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

CEMA Arms Stance Discussed

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades! A regular CEMA session took place in the capital of the GDR this week. The heads of governments of the socialist countries discussed the results and prospects for economic cooperation and some of the most important international issues. The united position of the socialist community on these issues and their coordinated foreign policy play an extremely important role in the present international situation which continues to become more acute. Particular significance is acquired by the economic side of our cooperation, too, insofar as Washington and its allies are trying to turn international trade and economic links into one of the instruments of their anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy.

The socialist community, as Comrade Tikhonov stressed when he addressed the session, has all that is necessary at its disposal to ensure, by its collective efforts, its own technical and economic invulnerability. In Berlin the heads of government discussed the international situation, and adopted a statement in which they expressed the concern of their states over the danger of the further sharp intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

[Yefimov] Yes, the heads of the governments of the 10 socialist countries which took part in the CEMA session called upon the governments of all states in Europe and the world to think about the consequences of the unprecedented arms race being whipped up by Washington, to think about both the military and nonmilitary consequences. The military consequences would appear to be obvious. The arms race, the U.S. obsession with the deployment of its new missiles, both cruise and non-cruise, in Western Europe, in other words to bring them as close as possible to the borders of the socialist countries, is leading to the undermining of European and universal peace and is bringing nuclear disaster closer.

The non-military consequences are also dangerous and no less serious. The statement draws attention to four points. In the first place, the intensification of the arms race will bring with it a substantial increase in military expenditures and will divert great material and intellectual resources to the detriment of the standard of living of the population. It is difficult to find any state in the world today which does not have economic problems or difficulties of one kind or another. These difficulties will unquestionably grow and their solution will not be brought any closer under conditions of a growing arms race.

In the second place, unemployment and inflation have grown in many countries. It has long been no secret for Western economists that every million dollars invested in civilian industries creates more jobs than a million invested for military purposes. But the interests of the military-industrial complexes of the United States and of other Western European countries are still stronger than the arguments put forward by Western economists.

Thirdly the buildup in the rate of the arms race and accordingly the diversion of more and more resources to military expenditures will reduce the possibility of giving effective aid to the developing countries in which three fourths of the world's population live today.

Finally, in the fourth place, the further aggravation of tension in the world cannot fail to affect, in the most negative way, the prospects for establishing a new international economic order for which the Nonaligned Movement has been campaigning so persistently and so actively for so many years. The arms race and, accordingly, the aggravation of the international situation will last only to deterioration in international economic relations as a whole.

Is it possible to halt this ruinous course of events? By all accounts, this question is the main one in the statement by the heads of the 10 governments of the socialist countries. There is a simple answer in the statement: It is not yet too late. Possibilities still exist for reaching an accord at the Geneva talks. For this, it is necessary only that the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear means continue and that the United States and its allies give up the timetable they have themselves set for deploying these missiles in Europe.

U.S. Deployment Protested

[Sobolev] Yes, as the statement stresses, a particular danger is presented by the intention to embark in the near future on the practical deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of Western European countries. This, it seems to me, is explained by a number of circumstances. In the first place, two military and political blocs stand directly against each other in Europe. Here the concentration of military units and military equipment is 20 times greater than on average throughout the world as a whole. But even more dangerous, if you will, is the fact that the new nuclear missiles -- first strike weapons -- are viewed by the Pentagon as a means for conducting so-called limited warfare.

From the bridge in Washington, says the statement by Comrade Andropov, the operation for installing these U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is regarded as being an extremely simple one and the most advantageous for the United States: an advantage at Europe's expense. The European allies of the United States are looked upon as hostages. A frank policy, but a cynical one. But this is what cannot really be understood: Do those European political figures who, scorning the interests of their peoples, the interests of peace, assist in the implementation of the U.S. Administration's ambitious military plans think about this?

It has to be said that if this is not understood by all rulers, then at any event the peoples of Western Europe and the United States understand it very well indeed. This has been shown yet again by the mass demonstrations which have been taking place throughout the past week when millions of people, both in Western Europe and in North America, have turned out for antiwar meetings and demonstrations. These demonstrations have been on an unprecedentedly wide scale insofar as millions of people have been taking part in them. These demonstrations continue next week and it is possible that they will become even larger.

[Yefimov] Yes, the past week has been a very hot one. Europe and particularly those countries where the Americans are planning to deploy their medium-range means has literally been boiling over. The FRG is a clear example of this. But other countries in Western Europe where they are at least planning to deploy missiles, are heating up, too.

[Sobolev] This deployment threatens the security of the entire continent, and, indeed, of the entire world.

[Yefimov] It is not just their security that it threatens but the lives of millions of people. Saturday and today have been very stormy in many capitals and not just in the capitals of these countries. Next week, by all counts, will be even more tempestuous.

In Finland, for example, the central association of the country's trade unions has supported the initiative of a number of antiwar organizations in holding a demonstration throughout the country on 26 October. In particular the work will be stopped for 5 minutes at precisely 1200. It is intended to hold a mass antiwar demonstration in Copenhagen on 29 October. The same thing is taking place in the United States, in Britain, in the FRG, and in Italy.

[Beglov] I think that if one now takes a look from outside at the way West European policy is developing, one sees it taking shape in general according to the following pattern: When it is a matter of explaining the government's intentions, to satisfy Washington, the governments say yes to the missiles. But as soon as a public opinion poll is carried out, those taking part in the poll say no. Everyone knows that in West Germany 75 percent of those polled give a firm no to the missiles, in Britain the figure is between 60 and 70 percent; and in Holland and Belgium up to 70 to 75 percent -- that is to say three-quarters of the population, as a minimum, say no. And it seems to me, therefore, that without exaggerating one may say that a kind of opposition has come into being between the governments and the peoples -- in other words, they occupy opposite positions on this issue which is about the very existence of people, countries and peoples.

'Deception' on Euromissiles Charged

And it is not surprising, therefore, that under these conditions the governments of Western Europe, of the NATO countries, are resorting in this unjust affair to increasingly refined, I would say, and even unscrupulous methods to demoralize this movement in some way, to disorient it, to use repression, while at the same time they are using all sorts of deceitful and false moves. This story of deceit, I think, is to a certain extent unprecedented as far as Euromissiles are concerned, and the justification of the deployment of the Euromissiles, because at each stage, beginning from the NATO decision of June 1978 which led to the Euromissiles, to the problem of the Euromissiles, every stage has been surrounded with all kinds of false moves, false stories, and these deception operations.

And against this background the material published last Sunday by the British newspaper THE OBSERVER -- this issue now on the table in front of us -- is quite characteristic: Somewhere it had found access to excerpts from different kinds of secret telegrams which the governments exchanged at the time the decision on the Euromissiles was taken. And the following things emerge from this publication of the secret documents:

First of all, it turns out that from the very beginning the incentive was certainly not the so-called Soviet threat. The Americans said the main thing for us now, you know, is to station the new missiles in order to have a new level of restraint, as they put it -- that is to say, to station missiles on European territory which would threaten the Soviet Union, circumventing the SALT-II agreement. Now, THE OBSERVER notes, now the NATO people are repeatedly making the point that these missiles are badly needed to respond to the so-called SS-20 missiles, the Soviet medium-range missiles. But it flows from these documents that at the time the decision was taken and when it began to be implemented, no one discussed this problem of the SS-20's or took them into consideration. Moreover, at the time this decision was taken and implemented concerning the Euromissiles, fears were being expressed in several capitals, including London, about the way the talks, if they were to begin, would hamper modernization. And one of the telegrams says -- it is the telegram of the U.S. ambassador, Brewster, from London to Washington -- that in the opinion of those supporting the upgrading of armaments, meaning ruling figures in Britain, it is essential that there should be agreement at the talks, but on the condition that they do not hold back modernization.

And there you have revealed, so to speak, the secrets of the NATO court, on this issue. But as far as the second part of the operation of deception is concerned, when they now say that if the missiles are not installed, there will not be any successful talks -- well, this, of course, is open blackmail; it is an open attempt to stifle the voice of common sense and reason amongst the Western Europeans.

[Yefimov] Spartak Ivanovich, this material published in THE OBSERVER did not merely show that NATO has long had a plan for deploying medium-range missiles, but that it has had in addition to this yet another plan, about how to dupe public opinion in the countries of Western Europe and in the United States.

W. European Demonstrations Discussed

[Sobolev] The Americans are now sending psychologists to the FRG, where the main part of the new medium-range missiles are to be deployed, in order to give moral orientation to the police who will be faced with having to suppress the demonstrators. As we see, the authorities give the police an important role in the implementation of their policy, but policemen are people, too; they read these slogans and they want to live. They now report that dozens of inhabitants of the FRG are awaiting trial for taking part in demonstrations. More than 300 participants in protest actions were arrested at the beginning of September when they blocked the road to the U.S. air base in Bitburg. New missiles are expected to be installed there. And a few days ago about 450 demonstrators were arrested near Kaiserslautern, where they were also blocking the road to an U.S. air base. That is to say, these clashes between the authorities and the population of the countries are already taking on physical shape, I would say. These demonstrators are also threatened by judicial prosecution.

Something similar we can observe in Britain, in Italy and in France, too. Although they are not planning to install U.S. missiles there, they are also taking measures against those active in the antiwar movement.

[Yefimov] And in Norway, where an antiwar journal has just been closed down by the authorities.

[Sobolev] Yes. And the leadership of the French Socialist Party has forbidden members of the party to take part in demonstrations against the arms race. President Mitterrand, the party leader, during his recent visit to Belgium, made attacks on the antiwar movement. It must be said that the president's words have had the opposite effect: The French paper LE MATIN wrote that the Flemish socialists, the most resolute opponents of NATO's so-called dual decision, have responded very unfavorably to the French president's stand. They have seen it as, at one and the same time, a meddling in Belgium's internal affairs, and also to some extent a betrayal of the line of the Socialist International, which is increasingly receptive to Soviet arguments, in particular under the influence of the SPD, the Social Democratic Party of West Germany. That's what the paper writes; and, indeed, the head of the Social Democrats in the FRG and of the whole Socialist International, Willy Brandt, has said in an interview that the Soviet proposals in Geneva have been sufficient for agreement to be reached; yet they have not been accepted.

Both in Western Europe, and in the United States itself I should say that there's an expectation that President Reagan's course may possibly alter somewhat, that he could become softer and begin to show some sort of peace-loving inclinations. And specifically, these expectations, which I think are entirely vain, these expectations have emerged at a time when reshuffles have been announced in the White House apparatus and in the U.S. Government.

McFarlane Termed 'Convenient Choice'

[Beglov] Yes, three events at once in Washington have given international observers occasion to argue about what the policy of the present administration has led to, and where it could lead the United States and the world in the future. They are, first, the transfer of William Clark to the post of secretary of the interior from the very important post of national security adviser to the President; second, the fact that Reagan has been President for 1,000 days -- that counts as a jubilee by U.S. standards, whether you like to consider it a jubilee in inverted commas or not, they celebrate it, and discuss results; and third, Reagan's agreement to allow a committee for his re-election to begin functioning. Although Reagan's official announcement that he is offering himself as candidate for a second term is still to come, and is expected not earlier than the beginning of the year for various tactical reasons, still Reagan is already, as it were, a candidate, a runner for the next term, and that's clear to all.

Well, particular attention has been attracted by the transfer of William Clark and the appointment of Robert McFarlane in his place. Many people regard this as a maneuver, and some observers, in Western Europe particularly, have been in a hurry to see in this some signs of a softening: The President's assistant is a man who, as the Americans express themselves, shoots from the hip, that is, a super-hawk, they think, prompts all the most adventurist decisions. And, indeed, it is to Clark, the outgoing assistant, to whom authorship is attributed of such decisions as the sending of a military armada to the shores of Central America; the sending of warships to the Near East, which are holding Lebanon under their muzzles and imposing the U.S. so-called solution to the problem of Lebanon; and finally, the failed attempt to force the West Europeans to join in the sanctions against the Soviet Union over the building of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, and so on. And it's true that Clark gained his appointment because he knew the real Reagan better than anyone else, and was, as it were, a direct continuation of him in politics, both in the sense of knowing what his boss wanted of him, and in the sense, above all, of anti-Sovietism -- blatant, double-dyed, anti-Sovietism. There they deserved each other, and still do.

Well, and as for the significance of Robert McFarlane, who had previously been deputy, and served for 20 years in the Marines where he rose to very high rank, here I think the essence of the maneuver is not one putting in a key position a man who would pursue some kind of softer policy. McFarlane is a man who doesn't seek publicity, and evidently he was a more convenient choice at the present stage, because he won't attract too much attention by coming out with indiscrete statements, or make any excessively personal mark. Evidently, that's what Reagan needs. But as for the fact that Clark has gone, but Reaganism remains, the absolute majority of observers agree on that. You only need to take Reagan's own statements, at a new conference a few days ago. Correspondents asked whether the CIA was not behind the blowing-up of the oil depot in Nicaragua. Reagan answered this question bluntly: Such acts of brigandage are our right.

[Yefimov] Not even Clark said things like that.

[Seglov] Just so.

USSR's UN Peace Proposals

[Sobolev] And yet, whatever dangerous plans the militarists in the West may now elaborate, the correlation of forces in the world is changing, and not in their favor.

Assessing the present situation and the foreign policy of various states of the world, I would like to recall the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. He wrote: We are quite willing to rely upon the peaceful feelings not only of the workers and peasants, but also of an enormous proportion of the sensible representatives of the bourgeoisie and of the governments. Those words are applicable to the present situation. Let us look, for example, at how discussion of the problem of war and peace and of the Soviet initiatives is going at the United Nations.

[Beglov] In that sense, the current week is notable for the fact that the 38th session of the UN General Assembly began a concrete examination of the questions and proposals that have been submitted. In particular, the First Committee of the General Assembly, which usually deals with political matters and problems of international security and disarmament, is examining the initiatives and proposals been put forward on questions of curbing the arms race. These comprise 23 points but they are headed by the proposals of the Soviet Union. That has now become a kind of tradition, and a constant feature, if one may put it so, of the work of the United Nations. Whereas the United States doesn't favor that organization even with formal attention or interest in the questions of disarmament -- usually not a single U. S. proposal figures on this question -- our country, once again, has submitted a proposal which, really, I should say, is a common denominator of the whole program that has taken shape on questions of curbing the arms race over the years. That is, the question has been put, first, of condemning nuclear war; second, of freezing nuclear armaments; third, of closing the channel of the arms race represented by deployment of weapons in space, and of banning the use of force in space and from space against our planet. There really are questions that can be solved and can give a stimulus to the taking of real measures, because if the arms race is stopped it means that concrete measures can be taken to reduce armaments as well.

And so, when, this week, discussion developed around the Soviet proposals, many delegates rightly said that adoption of the Soviet proposals would help to shape a healthy political climate, would strengthen trust among states, and thereby promote and adoption and implementation of measures that would lead to the averting of nuclear war and provide a real possibility of reducing the present arsenals of weapons.

U. S. Foreign Policy's 'Defeat'

[Sobolev] Briefly, discussion of the major international issues in the United Nations demonstrates that the aggressive U. S. foreign policy is suffering defeat in the eyes of the whole world. This is clear even from the commentaries on U. S. policy published inside the United States. However much bourgeois propaganda tries to scare the Americans with the Soviet military threat, it has not succeeded in convincing the whole population that the government's militarist preparations are strengthening U. S. security and therefore serve the country's interest.

[Yefimov] In particular, it has not managed to convince even the United States' own businessmen. They have now arrived in Moscow and the Agrobusiness USA-83 exhibition has attracted quite a number of firms and some quite prominent businessmen. They have come to our country, they willingly give interviews in which they say that they are for businesslike cooperation, that this is the way to strengthen relations, including political relations.

[Sobolev] There are, however, other industrialists in the United States, in particular the military industries of California who came to power along with Reagan, and also in other states. These industrialists received enormous sums of money from Washington's militarist program.

But what is there in it for the American society as a whole, apart from increased concern over their own future and the future of their children? This question arouses quite definite feelings in the American people, practically in the majority of Americans. Thus Oakes, former senior editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, writes in the same paper: Reagan has shown that by intellect and temperament he is incapable of conducting foreign policy on a rational and even legitimate basis. Although it would seem that the U.S. President has been dealing with international problems for at least 3 years now, he continues to display crying ignorance on major matters. He confessed not long ago before a group of congressmen that until recently he was not aware of the fact that the main link in the USSR nuclear defense system are the heavy land-based missiles. He added that he now realized why his proposals to the effect that the Russians dismantle their heaviest missiles, without analogous concessions on the part of the United States, were seen by many as one-sided. In the meantime, these U.S. proposals were being advertised for months and all over the world as a model of flexible, constructive and profound approach to reducing strategic armaments. It seems this was the fruit merely of the President's ignorance.

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, a reactionary, chauvinistic newspaper, writes: Having spent nearly 3 years in his post, President Reagan has nothing to write home about as concerns foreign policy. He has no clear understanding of the complicated nature of foreign affairs. The world lives under the threat of crises, while U.S. naval task force formations are scurrying from ocean to ocean feeling rather uncomfortable and hoping to get somewhere in time. That is the opinion of this U.S. newspaper, and this opinion is not unique by far. The newspaper, of course, is not against the use of force, but it is forced to concede that the use of force is not effective.

Or take another example. Congress is concerned, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, that tens of millions of dollars spent on the Somozist bandits have not brought success. The congressmen are not in the least sympathetic to progressive changes in Nicaragua, rather the contrary. But they conclude that the budget funds spent on an undeclared war against Nicaragua are being wasted. At the same time, in world public opinion, this aggression means a serious defeat for the United States. As a result, the House of Representatives have already for the second time this year opposed making new appropriations for CIA activities directed against Nicaragua. Probably, the White House will once again find a way of circumventing this decision, but this does not mean that U.S. foreign policy is scoring any victories. Serious criticism is levelled also at U.S. policy in another inflammatory location, the Near East.

U.S. 'Encouraged' Lebanese Strife

[Yefimov] As already reported in the press, a few days ago in the premises of the (?Intra Bank) on the outskirts of Beirut, the security committee went into session. Lebanon is a small country. In a few hours it can be crossed by car from north to south, or from west to east. However, by force of various historical reasons, more than 15 different communities, formed on religious, political, ethnic and other grounds, live on this small territory. The imperialists, accustomed to acting according to the divide and rule principle, in these circumstances manage with particular slyness and ease to bring these groupings to clash with each other, to disunite the country and weaken it, while they themselves settle in someone else's home evermore firmly and lastingly. This is what they are doing. The internecine clashes which raged in Lebanon through nearly the whole of September were not only encouraged and inflamed by Washington and its strategic ally Tel Aviv; the Americans supported only one specific side in the internal political struggle in Lebanon, and thus they interfered in purely Lebanese internal affairs. A year ago, as you may remember, Reagan gave assurances that the Marines were going for 30 days. They have already been there for a year, and Reagan has extended their term by another year and a half.

A year ago, Reagan was arguing that the Marines would guarantee the security of the peaceful population of Beirut after the Palestinian Armed Forces left the town, which they did. In practice, the U.S. Marines are interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs, supporting this interference not only by means of the automatic weapons carried by the Marines but also by means of the big guns on board the U.S. cruisers and battleships anchored outside Beirut.

At the end of September, various groupings involved in the internal clashes at last achieved an agreement on a cease-fire, set up a security committee and not long ago talks began. But it rather seems that national concord in Lebanon does not fit Washington's plans at all. This is because the more disunited Lebanon is, the easier it is for Washington to conduct its policy of further division, giving the southern part over to the Israeli occupiers and turning the area of greater Beirut into a springboard, obedient to the United States, for aggression against the neighboring Arab countries and for strengthening the NATO positions in the eastern Mediterranean. In all this, the Americans have yet another objective, shared with the Israeli Zionists: They are trying to take advantage of the Lebanese crisis, which they have brought about, in order to draw international public attention away from the Palestinian problem, the key problem to a Near East settlement.

Grenada U.S. 'Target'

[Sobolev] Grenada, a small island state in the Caribbean, has become the target of new American designs. Early, too, Washington made various attempts of an economic and political nature to hamper the progressive changes in this state. Taking advantage of an internal conflict there, the Pentagon has now sent an entire naval fleet comprising an aircraft carrier, a helicopter carrier, and escort ships with nearly 2,000 Marines on board to the Grenadan shores. All this, of course, just couldn't be compared with the armed forces at Grenada's disposal. Once again Uncle Sam is wielding the big stick. This is one more instance where the politicians in Washington are hoping to achieve their objectives by means of military force. Today, we have said already that such a policy has been, is and will be unsuccessful.

USSR's 'Step' Toward Peace

If we turn to global problems of peace, we should quote from the communique issued by the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states who met recently in Berlin. They stressed that the Warsaw Pact countries have never aspired to, and do not aspire to achieving military superiority, but at the same time they will under no circumstances permit military superiority over themselves. Thus, I would like to note, is not a question of prestige but of preserving peace.

Today we devote much attention to the struggle for lasting peace being fought by people in different countries and on different continents. Concluding the broadcast, I would like to cite some words from the traditional prefestive address of our party: In it, the CPSU Central Committee calls upon the peoples of the world to deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism. The joint proposals of the socialist countries and the new initiatives of the Soviet Union, the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee say, are an important step toward the relaxation of international tension and the ending of the arms race.

With this, we end the program. Thank you for your attention, comrades, and all the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD212134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 83

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Sergey Yevgeniyevich Pravdin, foreign affairs commentator of All-Union Radio; with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of PRAVDA editorial staff]

[Excerpt] [Pravdin] Our editorial office has received a particularly large number of letters recently, the authors of which -- including Comrades (Shanskiy) from Feodosiya, (Abrosimov) from Ufa, (Kalvakin) from Lida in Grodno Oblast, (Mishin) from Kalach in Volgograd Oblast, and others -- ask us to tell them about the policy of the socialist community and about the antinuclear, antiwar movement which has been spreading throughout the world these days. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin:

CEMA Meeting: 'Notable Event'

[Shishlin] The meeting of the CEMA has, of course, become a notable event in the life of the socialist world. It is also quite understandable that attention was drawn to the session's work not only in the socialist countries, but throughout the world as a whole because the CEMA session which sums up the results of development over a certain period of time and outlines future tasks, is to some extent a mirror of the development of the socialist states, a mirror which reflects the processes of deepening socialist economic integration. And this is what the Berlin session shows.

First, it shows that the socialist national economies -- and we are not just talking about the national economy of our country, but about the economies of the other socialist states -- these national economies are rising in a totally stable manner. The 4.3 percent growth in the socialist community's industrial production is, of course, a sufficiently good growth figure, a confident one. On the basis of this, the real incomes of the working people are rising and social tasks determined at the congresses of ruling communist and workers' parties are being resolved. The future, too, is sufficiently promising for the socialist community's development on the economic level. And, of course, the political aspect is a very important one in the work of the CEMA session.

In Berlin, both multilateral and bilateral meetings took place between the leaders of the socialist states' governments and the delegations of countries represented at the CEMA session. And once again we were convinced that the states which are friendly with us and the countries which are allied with us resolutely share the Soviet Union's foreign policy course set forth precisely and clearly in the statements by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The cooperation and cohesion of the socialist states during the whole of the post-war period played a decisive role in improving the world political climate, and I think that, in today's uneasy times, this cohesion, this cooperation, will have an impressive role in the interests of continuing the process of detente, the development of that process and imparting to it a new, energetic and lively rhythm.

'Extent' of Antiwar Movement

[Pravdin] The speech by Comrade Tikhonov, head of the Soviet delegation at the session in Berlin, quotes the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that all who raise their voices today against the senseless arms race and in defense of peace can be sure that the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is directed toward attaining precisely these goals. I would like you to tell us in a bit more detail about the present antimissile, antiwar movement.

[Shishlin] The extent of the antiwar, antimissile movement. [sentence as heard] As a matter of fact, one can boldly consider the progenitors of that movement, however, paradoxical it may seem, appear to be precisely those circles in the United States which are in fact determining that country's militarist course today. Reagan and his administration are calculating on intimidating the socialist world and intimidating the Soviet Union with all these plans for upgrading armaments, the massive buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces. They have contrived to frighten first of all their allies, and then later their own people, the Americans themselves. And the antimissile, antiwar movement testifies both to the maturity of the international public and to the activeness. Its activeness is really on a high level. In West Germany, for example, a week of struggle against this new threat being created by the NATO plans for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons has just taken place. And I must say that this week has, of course, shown that in the subsequent days, in the time which remains before the end of this year, implementation of the NATO plans will not at all become easier whether in West Germany or in the other countries. The wave of protests against these plans is of course growing. I would simply like to mention some specific facts. And it is not even a matter of enumerating the mass meetings which have taken place in Hamburg, Bonn and several other West German cities. It is a matter of what forces have already been drawn into the antimissile, antiwar movement. I want to stress that when, for example, the West German Social Democrats hold their congress at the end of November, it will evidently come out against the deployment of U.S. missiles on the territory of the FRG. After all, we must take notice of the Social Democratic Party. Not so long ago at all it was the ruling party, not long ago at all. And, of course, the prospect is not excluded that the Social Democrats will emerge in the leading position in their country's political life.

What has been said applies equally to Britain and the Labor Party. It also condemns the Thatcher government's line and it also comes out against the presence of U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the territory of Great Britain. And, to a degree, this relates to Italy, which is also one of the first European countries to wish to have the happy fate of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Comiso, in Sicily. The broad antimissiles, antiwar movement -- we must consider it soberly -- is not capable of solving all political problems. But the broad antiwar, antimissile movement is creating the preconditions for problems to be solved in the interests of strengthening peace, in the interests of strengthening general security.

FRG Peace Movement Highlighted

[Pravdin] By the way, going back to West Germany, the climatic day there will be Saturday. There will be an immense meeting in which around 300,000 people will participate, according to the West German press, and the main speaker will be Willy Brandt, the party chairman of the Social Democrats and former chancellor.

[Shishlin] Yes, by the way, as a matter of fact, the whole movement, this antimissile, antinuclear movement in West Germany, is taking place, as a matter of fact, precisely under the slogan of Willy Brandt: Talks and continuation of talks are better than rearmament.

Brandt's point of view, and it is widely shared in West German political circles, consists in the following: Prolonging the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States beyond 1983, and refraining from the deployment of the U.S. missiles. Of course, this position meets with full understanding both in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries, which was confirmed in the decision of the session of the foreign ministers committee which took place in Sofia.

[Pravdin] Our radio listeners ask: Why has the antimissile, antiwar movement now reached the greatest scale in West Germany in comparison with the other West European countries?

[Shishlin] This is, of course, connected with the particular features of the situation of West Germany, and first and foremost its geographical characteristics, and then there is the point that West Germany, which is about to deploy 108 Pershing II and a sizeable number of cruise missiles, in this turn of affairs is becoming a target for a counterstrike whether it wants this or not.

And of course in West Germany people understand that the Soviet Union, in the event of the implementation of the NATO plans, will be unfailingly compelled to adopt appropriate countermeasures in order not to allow the disruption of the military-strategic parity and not to allow a disturbance of the military-political stability on the European Continent. And, of course, the aspiration of the broad international public is understandable -- we also share that aspiration -- to obtain a military balance on increasingly lower levels, to establish that military balance at the lowest limit, and the Soviet Union is appealing precisely for this. This is testified to clearly in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and is confirmed simply by the specific and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union at those same Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. For it is a fact that the Soviet Union advances proposals which would allow the level of nuclear missiles and other armaments in Europe to be reduced to a level lower than the threshold which existed in 1976; that is when the missiles which are called SS-20 in the West did not at all exist on the European territory of the USSR.

U.S. Peace Movement 'Progressing'

[Pravdin] The peace supporters' movement has recently taken on a particular scale in the United States itself.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in the United States it seems to be progressing along several channels. On the one hand it is really a movement simply of ordinary Americans, who are concerned about Reagan's adventurist militarist policy, who are afraid of new Vietnams in connection with the events in Central America and in the Near East zone. But there is another channel -- Reagan's potential rivals in the forthcoming presidential elections. All of them -- Glenn, Mondale, Cranston and the other representatives of the Democratic Party, who will still be competing with each other -- are saying the same thing as far as Reagan is concerned: that Reagan is blindly placing his hopes on force. Reagan is conducting a line that could turn out to be catastrophic for the United States. And it is added to this that Reagan does not know how to talk with the Russians and he cannot negotiate with the Russians. And this movement in the United States itself, of course, is interwoven with the antimissile, antiwar movements in the West European countries in its political significance, but, in its moral sense, it, of course, corresponds to the interests of general security, thus to the interests of every country and every people.

Socialists' 'Unified' Foreign Policy

[Pravdin] We would like to hear something more about the cooperation of the socialist states as regards conducting a unified, closely coordinated foreign policy.

[Shishlin] Well, I must say that the last months, the last 10 months, one might say, of 1983 have been particularly rich in joint actions by the socialist countries. Suffice it to recall that the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states took place at the beginning of the year, and the well-known Prague Declaration, the political declaration, was adopted. Then in the summer, there took place the meeting of the leading figures of the participant countries in the Warsaw Treaty in Moscow, which was also marked by the adoption of a major political document. There were lively bilateral contacts. Not so long ago, in the fall, there took place, again in Moscow, a meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of a number of socialist countries. The links between the ministries of foreign affairs are very lively. Incidentally, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, was recently in Berlin, and there were profound, detailed, and fruitful talks with the leaders of the GDR. I think that the united will of the socialist countries was also expressed in the general support with which the socialist countries met the well-known statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which sets out in a concentrated form the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the Soviet evaluation of the present time, as well as the Soviet outlook on the future.

U.S. 'Interfered' in Lebanon

[Pravdin] Many of our listeners, including Zhilkin from Kursk, Matveyenko from Moscow and Khurbatov from the village of Novyye Malynichi in Gomel Oblast, ask us to speak about the situation in Lebanon and the prospects for a peace settlement in the Near East. Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of the Editorial Collegium of PRAVDA, is now at the microphone.

[Demchenko] Lebanon is one of the smallest Arab countries. Lately, however, it has become the scene of very big international events. First and foremost, I would like to say that the Lebanese crisis sharply deteriorated after Israel attacked this country in the summer of last year. It managed to occupy almost half of Lebanon and to turn this part of the country into a bulwark for its colonization of Lebanon and its threats against Syria. Furthermore, the Israelis sought to inflict a powerful blow against the Palestinian liberation movement in Lebanon. The complexity of the situation in that country is illustrated by the fact that armed forces from over 10 different states are currently deployed on its territory. As I have already stated, the southern part of the country has been occupied by the Israelis since the summer of last year. The so-called multinational forces made up of U.S., French, Italian and British detachments are deployed in the Beirut area. Since 1978 a small part of the country has been controlled by UN forces which were contributed by a number of small states belonging to the UN. This concentration of various armed forces on a relatively small territory alone reminds us of the complexity of the situation in Lebanon and the tragic nature of the events which it has experienced in recent years.

In practice, the war in this country is being fought on several fronts. In order to give you a better understanding of this, I want to tell you that the Americans have directly interfered in the recent hostilities in this country. The U.S. Navy, the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Marines have been fighting against the Lebanese and the Lebanese patriotic forces and have destroyed several towns and villages. They have killed Arabs. They have killed Lebanese.

[Pravdin] What, Pavel Yepifanovich, is the political system in Lebanon?

[Demchenko] One must say that since the granting of independence to Lebanon in 1943, its political system has been based on the principle of religious communities.

In other words, religious communities and not political parties or political forces are represented in the supreme organs of power. There are 14 of these communities in the country. It works this way. For example, the Parliament, which consists of 99 deputies, is elected in such a way that there are five Muslims in it for every six Christians. Furthermore, precise provision is made as to exactly which Christian groups and which Muslim communities the deputies should belong. One is speaking of Catholics, Maronites and Orthodox among the Christians. As for the Muslims, the number of Shi'ites, Sunnis and Druzes there should be is clearly laid down.

Things are arranged in such a way that the president of the country can only be a Maronite Catholic, representing the largest Christian community. The prime minister must be a Sunni Muslim. The speaker of Parliament must be a Shi'ite Muslim. His deputy must be an Orthodox Christian.

[Pravdin] Many of our listeners want to know what political parties there are in Lebanon.

[Demchenko] Yes, another special feature of Lebanon is the fact that there are over 30 political parties operating on the territory of this Arab country, which, as I have already stated, is a small one with a population of only about 3 million people. As a result of the hostilities, it is impossible to give an exact figure. These parties include right-wing ones and left-wing ones. The second special feature of these parties is that some of them are built on the religious community principle. However, there are political parties like the Communist Party, which stands above the communal system. It does not recognize this system and works in the interests of progressive changes in this country.

Or, for example, there is the community of Muslim Druzes. It has been very active on the political arena lately. The leader of this community, Walid Junblatt, is also chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, which used to consist only of Druzes. But lately it has admitted Maronites, Orthodox Christians, and representatives of other religious communities because of its broad political program. In other words, this party has become nondenominational and therefore plays a progressive role. The system of representation in the supreme organs of power based on religious communities is described by a fairly complex word -- confessionalism.

[Pravdin] The following statement recently appeared in the press of one West European country: The United States and Israel are now the main forces preventing a peace settlement in Lebanon.

[Demchenko] Yes, of course. The Americans and the Israelis are chiefly interested in the continuation of the Lebanese crisis because it enables the Pentagon and the State Department to set up on Lebanese territory a base, so to speak, for their penetration of other Arab countries. The point is that in fanning the Lebanese conflict, the United States and Israel are distracting Arab and world public opinion from an overall political settlement of the Near East crisis. The point is that the Near East conflict is not confined to Lebanon. It is a very big conflict which has been continuing for 3 and 1/2 decades. The Palestinian question is the key and, so to speak, the central problem of a Near East settlement. Israel is against the granting of the right to independence to the Palestinians. The United States is also against the granting of the right of independence to the Palestinians. By continuing the conflict in Lebanon, they are distracting the Arabs from the struggle for a settlement of, for example, the Palestinian problem, without which peace in the Near East is impossible.

Israel 'Driven' Into 'Dead End'

[Pravdin] We receive many letters from people who are interested in the situation in Israel itself, particularly as there is a new government there now.

[Demchenko] Let us note two points, the main ones in my view. First, the foreign policy of Israel under the previous government, which was headed by Menahem Begin, had reached an impasse. By attacking Lebanon last year, Israel hoped to rout the PLO, to set up an obedient government in Lebanon and, finally, to inflict a serious defeat on Syria. It needs to be said that not one of these objectives was achieved. Although Israel occupied a large part of Lebanon and was able to push PLO combat units out of Beirut, this Palestinian organization in general survived. It is continuing the struggle for the creation of an independent Palestinian state. In other words, the PLO continues to exist, even though internal contradictions have arisen within this organization of late. But that is another subject.

Second, Israel has not managed to set up in Lebanon a regime which would be obedient both the Zionists and to the Americans. Though some ministers in the present Lebanese Government are indeed willing to cooperate both with Israel and with the United States, public opinion and the general political situation in the country are now such that they do not let themselves be held either by Israel or the United States. The fact that during the most recent phase of hostilities, the Americans themselves have had to interfere in the fighting and have even stationed a powerful fleet off the shores of Lebanon -- a fleet consisting of almost 20 ships, including the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" and the biggest battleship in the U.S. Navy, the "New Jersey," which is armed with 16-inch guns and 32 installations for missiles -- shows that Israel has not carried out its mission and the Americans were obliged to interfere themselves to try to carry out their policy there, so to speak.

But they did not have great success either. As a result hostilities were halted. A committee on reconciliation has now been set up. It also includes representatives of progressive forces in Lebanon, in other words those forces which first the Israelis and then the Americans tried to rout. This, of course, shows that both the former and the latter have suffered a defeat.

Finally, the third task which I mentioned relates to Syria. The fact is that both Israel and the United States hoped to weaken Syria. This did not work out either. Syria is adhering firmly to its positions. It is refusing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon until the Israeli forces leave there. In its internal policy the Israeli Government has driven its country into a dead end. Prices and unemployment are rising in the country. There is colossal inflation. Israel's inflation rate is the highest in the world. The inflation rate last year, for example, was 150 percent. The people's dissatisfaction with this policy is illustrated merely by the fact that a warning strike was held with the agreement of all the trade unions operating in Israel. According to some estimates, almost 1 million people took part in it. This was a short warning strike. It had mainly economic slogans, but it shows the extent of the people's dissatisfaction with the government's policy. And although Begin's supporters said that he had resigned from his post because he is 70 years old and not in good health, his resignation can be explained to a considerable extent by his government's defeats on the external arena and within the country.

As far as the Americans are concerned, I would like to quote the French newspaper LE MONDE. It recently wrote that they, i.e. the U.S. Armed Forces, clearly do not intend to withdraw from Lebanon, even if peace is restored there. Even from this quotation one can see what the Americans are counting on. One can see that they are interested not in peace in Lebanon but in the continuation of internecine warfare there and the continuation of hostilities there.

'Pro-Israeli Lobby' in U.S.

[Pravdin] Listeners Borisosvskiy from Moscow and Rudnev from Kharkov ask what the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States is.

[Demchenko] The pro-Israeli lobby in the United States consists mainly of representatives of Zionist organizations in the U.S. Congress and ruling bodies of the administration. In the United States there are at the moment over 200 Zionist organizations of various kinds. The members of these organizations are very rich bankers and industrialists -- the bosses of the purse, if you like. These Zionist organizations collect money and give Israel political assistance. According to some reports, they sent \$630-million to Israel last year. In other words, a colossal sum of money flows from the United States to Israel.

But there is more to it than that. Representatives of the pro-Israeli lobby in the Congress, in the U.S. Senate, pass laws and documents which help Israel to carry out an anti-Arab policy. So, one is speaking of military assistance and economic assistance, assistance which is worth huge sums of money. During the last 22 years it amounts to \$26-billion. And although formally Israel should return this money, in practice it does not return it. Subsequently this lobby gets all sorts of resolutions through Congress either rescheduling payments or turning these sums into grants. In this way Israel is released from the obligation to pay back these credits. One can say that, in general, Zionism is a very complex manifestation. It operates in many countries on the international arena. But currently the most powerful Zionist organizations are in the United States.

USSR's Near East Stance

[Pravdin] And what are the prospects for a settlement in the Near East and what is the position of the Soviet Union on this question?

[Demchenko] The position of the Soviet Union has been formulated in party documents, in particular the peace program proclaimed as long ago as the 24th CPSU Congress. The principles of this settlement have been repeated on several occasions. In particular they were formulated once more in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress. They have been repeated on several occasions by the leaders of our state. In particular, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke about this recently, when he met the leader of South Yemen. The Soviet Union advocates the restoration of a just peace in the Near East and believes that all the peoples should be able to live in conditions of cooperation.

What does this mean? This means that Israel should withdraw from all the territories which it has occupied, that an independent Palestinian state should be set up, and that all states in the Near East, including the Arab states and Israel, should be given guarantees of security in conditions of peace and cooperation. These are the principles advocated by the Soviet Union.

'Washington's Radio Saboteurs'

In their letters, listener Volobuyev from the town of Chernovtsy, Chernenko from Kharkov and Bazhan from Leningrad roundly condemn the psychological war launched by the United States against the socialist countries, in particular the recent setting-up by Washington of a specific radio station broadcasting to Cuba. They ask us to speak in more detail about the unseemingly activities of Washington's radio saboteurs.

Some days ago, President Reagan signed a law, which had already been approved by Congress, on the setting-up of the so-called Radio Marti. To start with, it will broadcast for 14 hours a day. The budget for this new U.S. center for radio sabotage has also been decided. It will receive over \$25 million to the end of this year. In due course, the volume of its broadcasting will be increased. Its funding will increase accordingly. The initiator of the setting-up of the radio station, which is named as if in mockery after Cuba's national hero, is the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It is also supervising its specific work. One ought to note another point. Formally Radio Marti was set up to broadcast to Cuba. In actual fact its lying voice will be audible in almost all of Latin America.

The emergence of this radio station is another step by the United States towards further intensifying ideological subversion against sovereign states. Radio Marti is not the United States' only radio sabotage center. Two other U.S. centers of the same kind, Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, have long been notorious for their open lies and the fiercely antisocialist thrust of their programs. The first two broadcast to the Soviet Union and East Europe. The third broadcasts on a global scale. Formally all these radio stations are run by the U.S. Information Agency. In actual fact, as I have already said, they are run by the CIA. There is another fact that should be noted. Quite recently President Reagan carried out a so-called reorganization of these radio sabotage centers to make their operations still more aggressive and provocative. The budgets of these malicious voices have been almost doubled of late. Their manpower has been increased considerably.

The task has been set of increasing the role of radio propaganda in U.S. foreign policy. This is motivated by the fact that, having decided on a significant hardening of their positions in the ideological struggle between East and West, the leaders of U.S. external propaganda have not achieved any tangible results for themselves. As far as the form and content of U.S. foreign policy propaganda, including radio propaganda, are concerned, one thing is absolutely clear: By all accounts its leaders have excellently learned the fundamental postulate of Goebbels, Hitler's minister of information. He said that it is always necessary to try to create a big lie, since it can more easily be believed. The United States is now carrying out very real psychological aggression in an attempt to roll back socialism and to prevent the spread of socialist ideas, the yearning for which is now expanding throughout the world.

It is not only the socialist countries but also the young, developing states, especially those which have chosen the non-capitalist road of development, which are the target of U.S. psychological war. Currently the United States broadcasts for over 2,000 hours a week to other countries. One should not forget that the foreign policy propaganda of such powers as Britain, the FRG, Israel and a number of others helps the United States carry out psychological aggression. The United States no longer hides the fact that one of the most important aims of its propaganda is the attempt to turn people away from socialism. Let us also recall that quite recently President Reagan described radio as an offensive weapon against socialism.

The programs of U.S. radio centers denigrate in every way the peace-loving course of the socialist countries and many developing states. The U.S. propagandists try in every way possible to embellish the economic situation in the capitalist world and at the same time to attribute the diseases inherent in it to the socialist countries.

The U.S. radio centers pay particular attention to manipulating young people and to attempts to bring about discord between nationalities. And all this is camouflaged by bogus objectivity and the intention to distribute allegedly authentic information. One ought to note that these same lies were exposed at the recent international conference on questions of information by many representatives of the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And this is very significant. After all, the historical process is irreversible and, therefore, irresistible. The aspiration of the peoples to defend themselves against lying imperialist propaganda is irreversible in exactly the same way.

ADMINISTRATION, CONGRESS ASSESS BEIRUT EXPLOSION

LD231936 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan held a meeting of the National Security Council today. The meeting was attended by Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey, CIA Deputy Director John McMahon and the Marine Commandant Paul Kelley. A spokesman for the White House said that the situation in Lebanon had been assessed at the meeting. The President demanded that he should be given additional information on the explosions in Beirut. Special groups to assess the situation have been set up at the National Security Council and the State Department. The U.S. Administration is holding consultations with U.S. allies in the "multinational forces" in Lebanon. The allies will be informed of measures the United States might take. Leading congressmen are being briefed on the developments. According to the White House spokesman, no changes have taken place either in the tasks set to the U.S. Marines in Lebanon or in the "U.S. commitments" to Lebanon. The administration is now studying the possibility of "reducing the vulnerability" of the U.S. military contingent in Beirut.

With reference to intelligence information, the White House spokesman asserted that the United States has "circumstantial evidence" indicative of the ties of the masterminds of the explosion at the American Marine headquarters building with "Iranian terroristic groups".

Appearing on the television today, Weinberger stressed that the United States is not going to pull its forces out of Lebanon. Moreover, he intimated that Washington intends to widen the occupation of the country by the change of the positions so as to make them more advantageous for the Marines expedition corps.

REAGAN TRIES TO 'CAMOUFLAGE' MILITARIST COURSE

LD222153 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 22 TASS -- In his latest address on the radio the U.S. President Reagan has again made a attempt on slandering the USSR's principled stand at the Geneva talks and simultaneously camouflaging his militaristic course for a further build-up of the arms race, which is conducive to a growth of the threat of nuclear war. The American President hypocritically claimed that the USA was allegedly demonstrating goodwill efforts at the negotiating table, and unfoundedly accused the USSR of putting up obstacles in the way of reaching agreements.

This shameless distortion of real facts is evidence that the Washington administration does not even think of a quest for a mutually acceptable agreement, and, even before the completion of the talks, had definitely decided for itself the question of the deployment in Europe of a new generation of nuclear missiles in the hope to upset the rough balance of forces, which has shaped. This is the real meaning of the adherence to the pseudo-zero and "intermediate" options, which has been reiterated by President Reagan. This stand, as a matter of fact, demands from the Soviet Union unilateral disarmament, while giving the United States and its allies the right to arm themselves.

McFARLANE, CLARK TERMED 'BIRDS OF A FEATHER'

PM210943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent S. Vishnevskiy dispatch under the rubric "Political Portrait": "Birds of a Feather"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct -- Following William Clark's resignation from the post of the U.S. President's national security adviser and his appointment as secretary of the interior, rumors of "possible" positive changes in the U.S. foreign policy course have been started and have swept through Washington. A section of the local press has picked up this story. The legend is fresh....

President Reagan has appointed Robert McFarlane, his special representative in the Near East, as Clark's successor. On someone's prompting, an NBC TV commentator called him a "moderate figure." This is deliberate misinformation, as his entire service record confirms. He is a Pentagonite to the core. After graduating from a Naval Academy in 1959, McFarlane served for 20 years in the Marines.

He first entered the White House in uniform. Under Nixon and Ford he worked as a military assistant on the National Security Council. In 1979-81, he was a staffer of the hawkish Senate Armed Services Committee, and then he was a consultant on military problems at the State Department.

In January 1982, McFarlane became Clark's deputy and virtually his mentor, if you consider the ignorance of his then-boss in military and foreign policy matters. Therefore, he shares the responsibility for all the militarist decisions adopted by the White House in the past 2 years. McFarlane's chief hobbyhorse is to elaborate deliberately unacceptable proposals for the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms. At the same time, engaging in backstage activity, he was skillfully pushing through Congress legislative drafts on appropriations for new weapons systems, particularly the MX missiles. Pentagon Chief Weinberger praises his "skill" in promoting the President's programs." [quotation marks as published]

Clark doted on his deputy. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, they both profess anti-Sovietism. Birds of a feather flock together, an Anglo-Saxon saying proclaims.

'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST SOVIETS IN U.S. HIT

PM201320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kirillov article: "White House, Long Ears..."]

[Text] One can correctly predict how U.S. diplomats would react were their embassy building in Moscow to be surrounded by a belligerent mob carrying banners calling for physical violence against the "American barbarians." Nor, of course, would it be difficult to predict that the State Department would react in the same way to this matter.

But when it is a question of flagrant anti-Soviet provocation in Washington, the U.S. foreign policy department keeps silent. It does not react at all to the daily outrages committed by mobs of young hooligans against Soviet missions in the United States. And of course, no one gives a damn, as they say, when flagrant acts of provocation are committed against Soviet correspondents and other Soviet citizens in the United States.

Furthermore, the U.S. authorities have been deliberately inciting hooligans and have inveighed against Soviet people, pointing out at the same time their names, exact home addresses, automobile makes and license numbers. For example, is it really possible to regard as a coincidence the act of provocation committed against representatives of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in Washington when, during filming, they were subjected to threats and acts of violence by "professional hooligans" ["shtatnyy khuligan"] in the pay of the U.S. special services? Or, for example, the installation of listening devices in Soviet journalists' apartments and automobiles!

During the repair of an automobile belonging to IZVESTIYA's Washington correspondent literally a few days ago, an electronic device for the secret surveillance of the Soviet journalist was discovered. The outward appearances of the device which was removed and the way it was disguised demonstrated for all to see that it had been installed by experienced hands.

The USSR Foreign Ministry delivered a protest to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in which it said that the above-mentioned intolerable actions against the Soviet journalist are a direct infringement of his right to carry out his professional activity unhindered and equally of his personal liberty, all of which is incompatible with the norms and conventions of international law and runs counter to the corresponding provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. In protesting at the hostile action, the USSR Foreign Ministry insists that the U.S. side take the appropriate measures to prevent a repetition of such unseemly actions in the future.

The U.S. special services have already been repeatedly caught red-handed installing spying and listening equipment. Some time ago a group of Soviet diplomats' children handed over to the supervisor of a Young Pioneers Camp near Washington a whole string of espionage microphones which the children had discovered in the games room.

A similar, but perhaps more subtle "structure," was once removed from the six-story building of the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco. A web of listening devices literally surrounded all the official and unofficial premises of that building and slid away in the form of a thick snake-like cable to a neighboring building rented by the FBI.

When the USSR Foreign Ministry State Commission received from the U.S. builders a new housing complex for the Soviet Embassy in Washington, it noticed many construction faults. They were not the fault of the U.S. construction firm. Its representative could only protest helplessly. "That just cannot be!" "We could not have worked so badly," the startled engineer complained. But he had to sign a document which said that "on examining the building's floors we discovered a large number of bricks and hollow floorboards that had been cut open...." But the reason for these "construction innovations" soon became clear. The specially made holes contained eavesdropping equipment which was rapidly removed and added to the impartial collection of FBI and CIA espionage "passkeys."

The impression may be formed that all the acts of provocation by the U.S. secret police [okhranka] against Soviet and other countries' citizens in the United States are being committed on the U.S. special services' initiative and that they (and they alone) bear direct responsibility for this.

Such an impression is completely contradicted by the Presidential directive bearing the unambiguous title "U.S. Intelligence Activity." Paragraph 1-303 of this document, under the heading "Secret Information-Gathering Operations," bluntly indicates the address where the CIA and FBI receive their instructions. That paragraph says that, according to the procedure laid down by the U.S. President, all proposals for operations of this kind against foreign representatives are to be addressed to the President's national security adviser. This is to be done at sessions of the U.S. National Security Council's special Coordinating Committee. Such sessions are usually attended by the secretary of state, the defense secretary, the attorney general, and other high-ranking officials. The Coordinating Committee examines and makes recommendations for the President's approval on every aspect of such operations.

The press has repeatedly noted the sharp intensification of provocative actions by the U.S. special services against Soviet citizens and establishments in the United States. It has been estimated that in the first half of this year alone there have been 360 anti-Soviet demonstrations, instances of picketing the embassy, sending of letters and leaflets threatening physical violence, burgling of apartments, theft of or damage to automobiles, and so forth in the United States. If is an impressive figure. Approximately two anti-Soviet provocations per day! Is this the basis on which the U.S. program of "developing U.S.-Soviet relations" which President Reagan recently extolled is being built? Let us be blunt -- this is an unsuitable foundation for strengthening confidence and mutual understanding.

'ANTI-WAR' DEMONSTRATIONS IN CANADA OBSERVED

LD230659 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Montreal October 23 TASS -- Not less than a hundred thousand people took part in anti-war demonstrations and meetings that took place in 26 Canadian cities yesterday. Workers, employees, farmers, people of various ages and political convictions states an emphatic "no!" to the nuclear arms race. They condemned the tests of U.S. cruise missiles in the country and the plans for deployment of U.S. new nuclear weapons in the West European countries of NATO, and spoke out in support of declaring Canada a zone free from nuclear weapons.

Representatives of anti-war, trade-union, political, religious, women's and student organisations in their speeches at the meetings urged people not to slacken efforts in the struggle for peace and for averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, against the militarist preparations of the Reagan administration.

TASS ON PRC TRADE UNION FEDERATION CONGRESS

LD211018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1856 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (TASS) -- A congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (AFTU) has opened here, with about 2,000 delegates attending. PRC party and state leaders were present at the opening of the congress. The newspapers have published the text of the welcome speech by PRC President Li Xiannian, in which he says that China's working class movement has entered "a new stage of development," and that its "cardinal task" is to fulfill the task laid down by the 12th CPC Congress: to increase the gross output of industry and agriculture fourfold by the end of this century.

Li Xiannian noted that the "pernicious influence of the cultural revolution" had not yet been banished from the consciousness of workers and employees, and that their consciousness has been exposed to the corrupting effects of bourgeois ideology in the conditions being created by implementation of the "open door" policy. In this connection, he emphasized the need to intensify ideological-political work, to master Marxism-Leninism and "the thoughts of Mao Zedong," and to oppose such phenomena as "seeing in everything only financial interest." Li Xiannian called on party organizations and government organs at all levels to support the work of the trade unions.

A report was delivered at the congress by Ni Zhifu, member of the Politburo and chairman of the AFTU.

PROGRESS OF SOVIET-PRC TALKS IN BEIJING VIEWED

LD211734 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (TANJUG) -- China and the Soviet Union have not made any notable headway in interstate relations, but there is evidence of some progress, local observers assess the two-week consultations between deputy foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union, Qichen and Illichev, in anticipation of their completion.

Illichev will spend the rest of his stay taking a short [words indistinct] in southern China, just as the Chinese deputy foreign minister did in keeping with the protocol of his visit to the Soviet Union.

Soviet sources state that problems regarding security which, according to Chinese views, represent the major obstacle to development of relations, have been discussed for the first time since Soviet-Chinese talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries began.

Chinese officials stress the Soviet military presence in Mongolia and Afghanistan, Soviet bases in Vietnam and the Soviet support to Vietnam's occupation in Kampuchea as serious obstacles to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Beijing stresses its desire to develop relations with all countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and that it has no interest in placing itself among big powers, and that its primary concern is its own security.

The Soviet Union urges reciprocal confidence building and significant promotion of mutual economic relations, in the process of which questions relating to security would be resolved, also.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP TOURS XIAN CITY

OW202351 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] A group of Soviet tourists consisting of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited Xian, according to a XINHUA dispatch from Xian on 18 October.

The Soviet tourists visited places of historical interest, scenic spots and attended a concert. They visited the local memorial hall of revolution, which was the site of the Eighth Route Army's representation during the war of resistance against Japan. (Tan Ding), director of the memorial hall, briefed the tourists on the major contributions of the representative office during the war of resistance against Japan. Speaking of the Soviet Red Army's support of China during the war, he said: "Even today we still remember the internationalist aid of the Soviet people to the Chinese people."

On the same day, the Soviet guests also visited Xian's High Voltage Electric Porcelain Plant, which was built with Soviet aid in the 1950's. They were warmly received by the workers.

PRC WEIGHTLIFTING TEAM LEADER INTERVIEWED

OW230949 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] As far as Soviet sports fans are concerned, this fall has been a season full of major sports events. Four of the five world championships have already been held in our country. The world's strongest weightlifters will vie for the world title in Moscow on 22 October. According to preliminary information, weightlifters from over 40 countries, including China, will take part in the championship tournament.

On the eve of the world weightlifting championship tournament, a reporter of this station interviewed Li Yongming, head of the Chinese weightlifting team and vice chairman of the Chinese Weightlifting Association. He said: [begin recording] There are two reasons why we take part in the world weightlifting championship tournament. First, we want to take advantage of this opportunity to promote friendship with athletes of other countries. Since this tournament is being held in the USSR, we hope to enhance mutual understanding and friendship with the Soviet people. Second, our athletes want to take this opportunity to show their very best. Weightlifting has been a traditional Soviet sports event, in which the Soviet weightlifters' performance has been outstanding.

In the field of weightlifting, the Soviet Union gave us great assistance during the 1950's. Today we still remember our old friends' assistance to us. The development of weightlifting in China is closely related to the Soviet comrades' assistance to us in the 1950's. Of course, our country has developed its own training programs in recent years. But the assistance in those years was a foundation. Even today we cannot forget the guidance and assistance veteran Soviet coaches and comrades gave us. I believe that the prospects for promoting our two countries' cooperation in sports and in weightlifting and the prospects for enhancing friendship and mutual improvement in weightlifting will be bright. [end recording]

GLEBOV DISMISSES 'SO-CALLED SOVIET THREAT' TO PRC

OW221117 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialism continues to pursue its militaristic policies in a big way and is stepping up the arms race. Its military budget has exceeded \$280 billion, which is an alarming figure. Glebov, our station commentator, has the following comment on this.

In his speech on 28 September, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that the United States is pursuing a militaristic policy in the world that seriously endangers peace. The purpose of this policy is to establish the overlordship of the United States throughout the world in disregard of the interests of other countries and peoples. To achieve this the United States has carried out a military buildup at an unprecedented speed and has mass-produced all kinds of weapons -- nuclear, chemical and conventional. Now it is ready to push its arms race into outer space.

Washington originally planned to deploy a new kind of missile, the MX missile, in the United States. Now the Reagan administration has decided to add another kind of strategic missile: the Midgetman missile. It is also stepping up research on a new kind of strategic bomber to supplement its most advanced bomber, the B-1.

The U.S. imperialists have declared a crusade against communism and socialism and are bent on destroying socialism as a social and political system in the world. It is for this purpose that they are trying to deploy nuclear weapons in areas close to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The United States plans to deploy its newest medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries. In the east, it has turned South Korea into a nuclear arms warehouse, where some 700 nuclear warheads are stockpiled. In addition, it is trying to hammer out a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis of aggression.

The deployed missiles are targeted on the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and other countries. More than 2,500 U.S. military bases are scattered around the world and U.S. troops are stationed in dozens of countries. Considering all of this, the United States has the impudence to say that it is the Soviet Union, not the United States, that poses a threat to world peace. It sounds as if the Soviet Union is the main source of danger in the world. High-ranking White House officials, American generals, and America's huge propaganda apparatus continue to advertise this point.

Washington has recently been trying its best to force on China the argument of the so-called "Soviet threat." Take for example the recent trip by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to China. He vigorously advertised the so-called "Soviet threat" toward China and the United States whenever there was an opportunity. U.S. officials also presented this argument during their talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Washington.

People who follow other people in crying out about the so-called "Soviet threat" and helping to spread this fabrication endanger the cause of world peace and the efforts to stop the United States and its NATO allies from carrying out their aggressive scheme. Undoubtedly the argument that the Soviet Union as well as the United States should take the responsibility for the arms race will only make the U.S. imperialists happy.

There are also some people who argue that the United States has no choice but to step up its military buildup in order to cope with the so-called "Soviet threat." These people deliberately keep silent about the numerous peace-loving proposals made by the Soviet Union -- such as the Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- many of which have been incorporated in UN resolutions. These people never mention anything about the United States' virulent attack on the Soviet proposal, which is aimed at stopping the arms race and improving the international atmosphere. They never mention the United States' obstructive stand toward the USSR-U.S. disarmament talks.

The Soviet Union is pursuing a clear, definite, and principled foreign policy. Its unswerving struggle for peace and disarmament has won the respect and support of people throughout the world. No one, though, should regard Soviet goodwill and its desire for an agreement as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union is vigilantly watching the imperialists' preparation for war. It has all that is needed to defend itself, its friends, and its allies against all kinds of aggression.

JSP DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION 4-14 OCT

PM201030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Japanese Socialist Party, [JSP] a delegation of JSP activists working in the movement for Japanese-Soviet friendship was in the Soviet Union 4 through 14 October. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, sections of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and at institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Japanese socialists visited Kiev and Yerevan and familiarized themselves with Soviet people's work and life. The delegation members emphasized the importance of the movement for friendship among peoples in the common struggle for peace and against the threat of war.

USSR-JAPAN DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW211437 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The USSR-Japan Society held a meeting to mark the 27th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan at the Hall of Friendship of Peoples in Moscow on 19 October. (Dobrovskiy), vice president of the society, stated at the meeting: The restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan has exerted a decisive influence in relations between the two countries in all fields, including exchanges between mass organizations. The USSR-Japan Society has aimed at ensuring steady and extensive exchanges between the two countries based on truly good-neighborly relations. He also stressed that this was the principled stand of the Soviet Union and such a stand would never be changed.

(Popov), another vice president of the USSR-Japan Society and a doctor of history, made a report at the ceremony on major progress in the society's activities. He said that the USSR-Japan Society is a mass organization and that many Soviet people, including workers, scholars, authors, members of state farms, ministers, artists, doctors and teachers have participated in its activities in a positive way. He also stated that they had only one purpose, namely: To promote friendly relations with Japan and thereby contribute to the maintaining of world peace.

KUZNETSOV AWARD TO SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH NOTED

PM201323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Soviet Award"]

[Text] On 18 October V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarded the Order of the Peoples' Friendship to Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister, in the Kremlin.

V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the minister on the high award with which he had been honored for his large contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. We note with pleasure, V.V. Kuznetsov said, the high level of relations between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples, which are built on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The meetings between Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and Le Duan are of particular significance for further deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Nguyen Co Thach expressed deep gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for their high assessment of his activity, which he attributes to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

The process of historical development is each day showing increasingly convincingly, Nguyen Co Thach said, that the Soviet Union is a firm bulwark of peace and an important factor in world progress. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and the recent proposals set forth by the Soviet Union at the 38th UN General Assembly session are new evidence of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and evidence of the USSR's high sense of responsibility and tireless efforts to defend peace and remove the threat of nuclear war that the United States is seeking to unleash.

The award winner was warmly congratulated by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and other officials as well as by Dinh Nho Lien, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

POLISH CHIEF OF STAFF ON POLISH ARMY JUBILEE

PM190949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by General of Arms F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chief of the Polish Army General Staff, and Polish deputy minister of national defense, under the rubric "On the 40th Anniversary of the Polish People's Army": "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Four decades ago, 12-13 October 1943, the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division, which was formed on hospitable Soviet soil, had its baptism of fire with Hitler's invaders near the Belorussian settlement of Lenino. So, 4 years after fascist Germany's treacherous act of aggression against Poland, which began on 1 September 1939, the men of a new, regular Polish army, formed at Polish Communists' initiative, appeared in the front line of the anti-Hitler struggle in which Poles had been actively engaged from virtually the first day of World War II. They joined the struggle on the Soviet-German front, which was of decisive importance to the course and outcome of the war.

This was an event of great political importance, since it ushered in a new stage in the Poles' struggle for national and social liberation and opened up a historic new perspective for Poland.

The battle of Lenino set the men of the worker-peasant Polish army on the combat trail which enabled them, shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet comrades-in-arms, to play a conspicuous part in liberating Poland within its historically just borders and in the storming of Berlin; and led them to the greatest triumph in the history of the Polish people, a triumph of the greatest social significance.

At the same time, this battle became the symbol of the triumph of Polish Communists' political thinking. They saw fighting fascism in close alliance with the land of the soviets, which had played a decisive role in the war against Hitler's Germany and whose voice carried particular weight in the world, as holding the key to the fatherland's liberation.

In Poles' historical consciousness the Battle of Lenino marks not only the birth of the new, Polish People's Army, but also a historic turning point in Soviet-Polish relations. The all-around Soviet aid in forming numerous Polish military units and the blood they shed together strengthened the Polish-Soviet fraternity-in-arms whose foundations had been laid by Polish and Russian revolutionaries in the crucible of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Founded on the unity of ideological and class aims, this fraternity has invariably retained its vitality and, being the sure foundation of our combat friendship and unshakable all-round military cooperation, is strengthening and being enriched.

These are the main reasons why, symbolizing as it does the Polish soldier's patriotism and internationalism and his struggle and service to the socialist motherland, 12 October is celebrated annually as Polish Army Day -- a festival of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

In the defensive war of 1939 our people tasted of the bitter cup of military defeat, but did not capitulate or abandon the struggle for independence. Filled with a desire for freedom, from the very first days of the Hitlerite occupation the Polish people rose up to fight the fascist invaders both inside and outside the country. The national resistance movement gathered momentum against this background. At the same time, under the influence of the lost 1939 war a new correlation of political forces emerged in occupied Poland. The search for answers to questions about the reasons for the September defeat prompted reflection and profound changes in Poles' social consciousness.

The task of channeling Polish political thought into rational action was assumed by Polish Communists, who were represented inside the country by the Polish Workers Party [PPR] -- a working-class party created in 1942. On the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation, the PPR elaborated a revolutionary new concept, uniting into a single entity the idea of fighting for the country's independence and that of the working masses fighting for social liberation. Calling for a determined armed struggle to be launched against the occupiers by all the people's patriotic forces, it declared the need to rely in this struggle on the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, which had borne the brunt of the war against fascist Germany. The PPR thus rightly and skillfully combined national-patriotic and class-internationalist principles in its political and strategic thinking.

The same stance on the question of restoring postwar Poland's independence and socio-political system was adopted by another detachment of the Polish revolutionary movement -- Poland's Communists united on Soviet territory in the Union of Polish Patriots. Thanks to the Soviet Union, all of the Polish people's patriotic and revolutionary aspirations were combined on a common ideological and political basis and Polish units were formed: the People's Guard, later to become the People's Army, in Hitlerite-occupied Poland, and what began as the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division and later became a corps and then an army, on the Soviet Union's territory.

As a result of this, 9 months after the battle fought by the Kosciuszko Division at Lenino, joining with the Soviet Army in the struggle to liberate eastern Poland, the by now 100,000-strong Polish Army crossed the Bug, a border river. In accordance with a decree by the National People's Council, Poland's acting parliament, it was merged with the guerilla People's Army fighting in occupied Poland effective 21 July 1944.

Thus, continuing the struggle against the fascist enemy begun by the Kosciuszko Division at Lenino and by the People's Guard in occupied Poland, the revitalized Polish Army traversed a glorious combat trail. It not only made a substantial contribution to the liberation of People's Poland, but, together with the Soviet Army, also helped to free Czechoslovakia's working people and the German people from fascist bondage. By World War II's concluding phase, the Polish People's Army was 400,000 strong. It represented one-fourth of the anti-Hitler coalition's total military strength. And of all the people's armed forces, Polish servicemen alone had the honor of participating shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet allies in the storming of Berlin.

Thanks to the successes of the Polish People's Army, the Polish people celebrated Victory Day in 1945 as full-fledged members of the anti-Hitler coalition. These successes were also an important political factor in favor of Poland's demands with regard to its state borders. Our rights to the territories on the Baltic coast and the Oder and Niesse Rivers received firm and consistent support from the Soviet Union.

The creation of the Polish People's Army and its rapid transformation into a major army in the anti-Hitler coalition was the most important element in the PPR's military-political strategy. History has confirmed the correctness of this thinking. We are, however, conscious of the fact that its implementation would have been virtually impossible without the USSR's ideological, organizational, cadre, and material support.

The Soviet Government's very consent to the formation of Polish military units in the Soviet Union was a decision of great political importance. It signified the Soviet Government's political and military support for Polish Communists and their political and social program.

We are indebted to the fraternal all-around aid from the land of the soviets for the fact that in the final operations of World War II two Polish combined-arms armies, one tank and one aviation corps, and dozens of formations and units of every category of troops formed part of the Soviet Fronts, since Soviet officers were involved in the formation and training of our regiments, divisions, and armies, taught them the complex art of winning, and shed their blood along with Polish servicemen in the struggle against the common enemy. Through their knowledge and experience, personal example, and party mindedness they transmitted to our units the climate of patriotism and proletarian internationalism inherent in the Soviet Army, influenced the formation of our armed forces' ideological makeup, and instilled in them the features of a new, socialist-type army. And the assistance now being given by highly-skilled Soviet specialists in mastering new arms and military hardware and in training cadres at the operational-strategic level is priceless.

It is Soviet industry which has armed and equipped our army with the modern weapons, combat hardware, and full range of material and technical supplies needed to wage an armed struggle and to further develop the Polish Army. In combination with the multifaceted efforts made in our country, the Soviet scientific and technical aid given to us throughout the postwar years has been and remains the factor which has enabled us to create the modern defense industry's considerable potential. This means our armed forces can be equipped with military hardware satisfying modern requirements.

Born in the course of the war and cemented by the blood of the 600,000-plus Soviet soldiers slain in the struggle to liberate Poland and of the many thousands of Poles who fought on Soviet soil under the banner "For Your Freedom and Our Freedom," Polish-Soviet fraternity-in-arms -- a priceless asset of the Polish People's Army and our society -- is constantly strengthening and developing on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist ideology. This is also a direct and supremely important result of the far-sighted and correct policy of Polish Communists and our party.

"Our great historic achievement is that we do not have to plan the enhancement of the country's defense capability and the armed forces' development in isolation," pointed out Army General Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. "Poland's participation in the Warsaw Pact and especially its friendly working ties with the Soviet Army create within the framework of interalliance coordination the possibility of pooling efforts on selected specific problems and in specific areas. This fills us with optimism and gives us a consciousness and a real feeling that the Joint Armed Forces are capable of coping with all the tasks arising from international developments."

The Polish People's Army, which has traversed a long path of development, has in its ranks highly-skilled cadres and well-trained servicemen imbued with a sense of patriotism. It is equipped with modern arms and reliable hardware. Our armed forces enhance their great combat potential in the course of numerous exercises, including interalliance exercises. In this sphere we benefit from the rich and multifaceted experience of the Soviet Army -- the backbone of the socialist defense alliance.

Regarding the enhancement of its combat capability in the interests of defending the socialist state as its main duty, in accordance with its internal function as a new type of army, the Polish People's Army is extensively involved in the country's social and political life.

The well-known unfavorable development of the situation in Poland at the turn of the decade, especially the sharpening and extraordinary intensification of the class struggle, prompted a considerable increase in that involvement. The introduction of martial law on account of the threat to state security imposed highly responsible and difficult tasks on our army.

Its high level of ideological and political cohesion, political maturity, and loyalty to the ideals of socialism allowed the Polish People's Army to honorably fulfill those tasks. The anarchy and dismantling of the structures of the Polish socialist state were halted and a stop was put to the counterrevolution's plans. By virtue of this fact, the requisite condition for normalizing sociopolitical life in our country arose. The valuable experience gathered in the course of fulfilling these tasks will serve well the implementation of the political line and program elaborated at the extraordinary 9th PZPR Congress.

With its arms and the ability to use them, and its organizational qualities, discipline, moral cohesion, and high standard of ideological and political training, which were particularly clearly in evidence during the period of the determined and effective countering of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, our army is making a major contribution to enhancing the defense coalition's might and to the defense of socialism.

These matters assume importance at this time, when, despite the peace efforts and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, across the Atlantic and in certain West European countries there are calls, and official calls at that, for an anticommunist "crusade." The program for the creation of the MX strategic system, the plans for transferring the arms race to space, the NATO Council decision to deploy U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in the countries of West Europe, and the practical preparations for the start of their deployment by the end of this year are all steps aimed at wrecking the approximate balance of military potentials -- the basis for preserving peace -- and leading to another dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race.

The implementation of broadly-conceived arms programs, the policy of confrontation and diktat, and the open interference by the NATO countries, especially the United States, in independent states' internal affairs, which has recently also been felt particularly keenly by Poland, has brought about a situation in which strengthening the national and allied defense system is now a task of paramount importance. True to its duty as an ally, the Polish Army will spare no effort to fulfill that task.

The Polish people, who as a result of World War II, thanks to the Soviet Union's fraternal aid, earned the right to live in peace on traditional Polish territory, have a particular interest in strengthening our defense alliance, since this alliance is performing the role of stabilizer of the situation in Europe. It is objectively helping to guarantee the inviolability of our borders and to safeguard Poland's sovereignty and security.

Through the military labor of all its men, for 40 years now the Polish People's Army has been reliably serving this cause, enabling the people to live independently, and making a valuable contribution to social development and the building of a socialist state, the progress of the national economy, science, and culture, and molding citizens' consciousness. Over this period it has been transformed into an army trained in accordance with the principles of socialist ideology and modern from every viewpoint. It has schooled and trained first-rate cadres with a profound ideological commitment, ardent patriotism, a profound sense of internationalism, great political experience and social maturity, and a mastery of profession of soldiering. Within its framework a modern system of schooling and training young citizens honorably performing military service, which prepares them for defending our independence and socialism's gains, has been created.

We have acquired rich experience of achievements.

The experience accumulated and the level of development attained are a good point of departure for the solution of new tasks and the attainment of still high goals. Following on from our alliance obligations and the plan for our army's development, we are faced with tasks involved in improving the organizational and support [soderzhatelnyy] aspects of the armed forces' activities. We assume this obligation fully cognizant of the external and internal conditions. Acting in concert with the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact and its backbone -- the Soviet Army -- the Polish People's Army will continue to serve with increased vigor in the name of the supreme goal -- the people's security and welfare. We are increased vigor in the name of the supreme goal -- the people's security and welfare. We are and will remain socialist Poland's ideological, moral, and armed mainstay and a strong, reliable link in the Warsaw Pact defense alliance -- the main guarantee of continued peace.

CHERNENKO HOLDS MEETING WITH CPCZ'S FOJTIK

PM211207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 19 October K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a CPCZ delegation headed by J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation comprises J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; V. Bejda and O. Cmolik, chiefs of CPCZ Central Committee sections; and other CPCZ party workers.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views on the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress and 16th CPCZ Congress decisions and subsequent party Central Committee plenums in the sphere of ideological and mass political work. There was also a discussion of matters relating to the further deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and CPCZ in the ideological sphere.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and also L.M. Zamyatin, V.A. Medvedev and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments V.G. Zakharov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.V. Pribytkov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee secretary; and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

TETENYI-LED MSZMP DELEGATION MEETS WITH ZIMYANIN

PM201025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-MSZMP party ties, a group of MSZMP party workers headed by P. Tetenyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Science, Culture, and Education Department, visited Moscow 13-15 October. The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of work to implement party leadership in the spheres of literature and art, higher and secondary education, and science, and had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee departments.

P. Tetenyi was received by M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN WEST EUROPE REPORTED

'Natural Reaction' to Deployment

LD212313 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] From 22 to 27 October millions of people in Western Europe and North America will demonstrate against the United States' intention to install more of its missiles in Western Europe. Here is a commentary by analyst Yuriy Soltan, and this is what he writes:

These demonstrations are a natural reaction to the United States' plans to turn Western Europe into a launching site for its new missiles. The slogans are: "No to United States missiles," "Yes to life," "We don't want to be nuclear hostages of the United States," "Yes to arms talks," "No to the arms race." Millions of people are expected to take part in the antiwar demonstrations. They will picket the American bases and the launching sites chosen for Pershing II's and cruise missiles. Even the press in the NATO countries, which always supports NATO's nuclear schemes, now has to admit most people in West Europe reject the siting of new missiles on the continent. And so do many Americans and Canadians. This is a matter of grave concern to Washington and NATO.

More than once they have discussed measures to check the tide of the antimissile movement. Moreover, the American intelligence services resorted to provocation, sending a spy aircraft into Soviet airspace. Although that was in the Soviet Far East, the connection between the plane's intrusion and the current European events is obvious. The Washington-sponsored anti-Soviet campaign following the provocation was staged to prove that, as the Reagan administration puts it, there is no reasoning with Russians and the only argument they do understand is force. But even the American news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS had to admit the failure of the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign. Most people around the world still believe that the Soviet Union is earnestly seeking agreement at the Geneva talks. The recent statement by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov reaffirmed this.

Among Washington's other tricks is the allegation current in the American mass media that the United States has altered its stand on the Geneva talks; but people in Europe, the United States and Canada judge the negotiators in Geneva by their deeds and not by words, and the deeds indicate that the United States and some of its NATO allies are determined at any cost to install more weapons in Western Europe, thus triggering off another round of the arms race.

Brandt Speech Cited

LD221913 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 22 TASS -- A mammoth rally with the participation of more than 400 thousand people took part in Bonn's "Hofburg" Park. Addressing the rally, Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives directed at reaching just agreement in Geneva. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, Willy Brandt said, will result in a further escalation of the arms race. In conclusion the SPD chairman has urged the West to carry on the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe instead of deploying new U.S. and NATO nuclear missile systems.

K. Manhardt, a representative of the coordination committee of the organizations declaring for peace, read out a final statement saying: Today a majority of the FRG's population supports our demand: "No "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in West Germany's territory. Our struggle will be a no easy one, but it is necessary to carry it on. We will struggle for the FRG, Europe and the whole world being free from nuclear weapons."

Demonstration in Rome

LD221912 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Rome October 22 TASS -- "We want peace, we want to preserve the world for our children" -- this was the main slogan of the mammoth demonstration of Italian peace champions in Rome today. Powerful columns of demonstrators marched through the streets. "Disarmament -- dictate of the times!" "Foil the plans of the militarists", hundreds of thousands of people, who arrived here from all parts of Italy, chanted. They represented various political parties and public organizations, anti-fascist, youth and women's associations. Marching at the head of the columns were activists of the Italian committees for peace and disarmament.

A rally was held with the participation of more than half a million people in one of Rome's central squares. Addressing the rally, prominent political and public figures emphasized that in the present complicated international situation, unity of all left-wing progressive forces and people of various religions is necessary as never before for preventing the danger of a nuclear conflict in the world. The demonstrators drew special attention to the dangerous plans of the U.S. and NATO military for the creation in Sicily of Western Europe's biggest base for 112 American medium-range nuclear missiles. The participants in the meeting demanded that a national referendum be held in Italy on the question of the deployment of nuclear weapons in the country's territory.

Demonstrations Throughout France

LD221903 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Paris October 22 TASS -- Mass anti-war actions are being staged in Paris and all major cities in France following a call of the French peace movement. Tens of thousands of Parisians and inhabitants of this city's suburbs are converging on its north-eastern part from where they will go downtown to end the march in the peace street.

Disarmament campaigners are also holding rallies in Marseilles, Lyon, Lille, Nancy, Bourget, Bordeaux, Montpellier, Grenoble and other cities. "Human chain for peace" events have been held in many districts across France on the initiative of the peace movement since the morning today. Tens of thousands of people are going by buses, cars and bicycles and on foot from one populated locality to another, relaying the baton of peace.

Demonstration in London

LD221909 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] London October 22 TASS -- An impressive anti-war demonstration protesting against cruise missiles and Tridents is being held in London today. The march, sponsored by the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was also supported by the Labour Party, the Communists and the British Trades Union Congress.

Peace champions began arriving in London since the small hours of the morning by special trains and buses. The two columns of the march through the city's central streets, which involved leading trade unionists, labour MP's, factory workers, clerks, people prominent in the arts and culture, clergymen, and members of student and youth organisations, stretched for several kilometres. The local press admitted that London has not yet seen a peace event of such a scope. Almost 250,000 people were present at a rally in London's Hyde Park. They were addressed by Labour leader Neil Kinnock, Joan Ruddock, chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, prominent public figures and trade unions leaders.

The MORNING STAR said the peace action was further evidence that the common Britons rejected the militarist, aggressive policies of the Reagan administration and the Thatcher Conservative government to spur the insane nuclear arms race and turn mankind into a U.S. nuclear hostage.

U.S. SECRET DOCUMENTS SHOW SS-20'S 'PRETEXT'

LD211539 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The OBSERVER of London carried some secret documents that spell out NATO's decision for deploying American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Commentary is by Spartak Beglov of the NOVOSTI Press Agency.

These documents are 96 pages of secret briefing papers and cables from the State and Defense Departments in Washington. It follows from them that the decision adopted by four Western presidents and prime ministers at their meeting in Guadeloupe in January 1979 followed an earlier decision adopted by NATO on modernizing the nuclear potential of this alliance. The main stake was put on the Pentagon-proposed Pershings and cruise missiles. No mention was made then of the Soviet missiles known in the West as SS-20's. This pretext was invented much later.

The documents show that the leaders of Britain caught at the slogan of so-called modernization because this enabled them to use the general decision of the alliance as concealment and justify in the eyes of the public the extremely ambitious plans for building up their own so-called independent nuclear forces.

The documents also show that London and other Western capitals were literally overwhelmed with rearmament priority. So from the very beginning the basic principle was new missiles come first. But when it turned out that public protests were stronger than they expected, the argument of the necessity for replying to SS-20's was made up. The former Labor Foreign Secretary David Owen now says that the argument is no longer based on military considerations. The considerations are purely political. If we translate this from the diplomatic language into the simple one, this means that Washington and its partners in Western Europe have always had only two things in mind: one is deploying new missiles at any cost; the other is misleading public opinion for the political and propaganda logistic of bringing missiles to Western Europe and for giving the Pentagon first-strike nuclear weapons near the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries.

In the statement he made on the 28th of last month, the Soviet leader described a policy of this kind as candid but cynical. What is really difficult to grasp, said Yuriy Andropov, is whether this is being pondered by those European political leaders who, disregarding the interests of their peoples and of peace, are helping to put into effect the ambitious militarist plans of the United States Administration. Missile conspiracy is so great in scale that unless it is prevented from materializing, life in Europe and elsewhere in the world will be in jeopardy.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CALLAGHAN'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

'Topical Problems' Discussed

LD212154 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Member of British Parliament, former British Prime Minister James Callaghan expressed profound satisfaction with frank and fruitful conversations in the Soviet Union. James Callaghan stayed in the Soviet Union on a visit at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. In his leave-taking interview James Callaghan told TASS correspondents that his conversations in Moscow touched upon topical problems of the present-day international situation, and also some aspects of Soviet-British relations, and were held in a constructive atmosphere.

Speaking of his impressions of the Soviet Union, specifically of his trip to Volgograd (earlier he visited it in 1945), James Callaghan said that he became convinced once again that war is madness and insanity, and he also became convinced that man can withstand. [sentence as received] The confirmation of that, he said, is the present-day city on the Volga, which is the cause of admiration. This is the fully restored city, with reconstructed industry and huge up-to-date dwelling quarters.

During my previous visit to Volgograd, said James Callaghan, the city was fully destroyed and razed to the ground. He recalled that Coventry has a twinning agreement with Volgograd and declared for the development and consolidation of friendly links between them, which leads to better mutual understanding between the two nations.

James Callaghan noted that the latest visit helped him understand the Soviet Union of today and emphasized that the exchange of parliamentary delegations between the two countries are very useful. In the course of such contacts, he said, we can explain better to each other what differences exist between us and to reveal the spheres of concord and coincidence of opinions.

James Callaghan left the Soviet Union today.

Received by Gromyko, Departs

PM241148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 83 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received Member of Parliament, former British Prime Minister James Callaghan on 21 October.

Topical problems of the present-day international situation and also some questions of Soviet-British relations were discussed during the talk. Andrey Gromyko said that the course aimed at attaining military superiority, whipping up the arms race and undermining the foundations of peaceful cooperation between states, conducted by the U.S. Administration, is dangerous to the cause of peace.

A special danger for destinies of Europe and the whole world comes from Washington's speeded up realization of plans of deployment of new nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, despite the current Geneva negotiations and the constructive stand of the Soviet Union, aimed at preparation of a mutually-acceptable agreement on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

Andrey Gromyko drew attention to Yuriy Andropov's statement of 28 September this year and emphasized that there are possibilities for solution through negotiations of all problems in relations between states, provided political will is displayed. James Callaghan expressed concern at the development of the situation in Europe and noted the pressing need of attaining Soviet-American accords on limitation and reduction of nuclear-missile armaments.

On the same day James Callaghan left the Soviet Union. He stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

KOSTANDOV'S WORKING VISIT TO UK OUTLINED

LD231017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] London, 23 Oct (TASS) -- Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a working visit to Great Britain from 17 to 23 October. He met Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Peter Walker, secretary of state for energy, Norman Tebbit, secretary of state for trade and industry, Paul Channon, minister of state in the Department of Trade and Industry; and the leaders of a number of British companies. During the visit, attention focused mainly on questions involving the further development on a mutually advantageous basis of Soviet-British relations in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical fields.

CRAXI VISIT SHOWS ITALY FOLLOWS IN U.S. 'WAKE'

LD212255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov reports:

Italy intends to go on following in the wake of Washington's militaristic, adventurist policy. This is shown by the results of the talks held in the White House between President R. Reagan and B. Craxi, prime minister of Italy, who is here on a visit.

Speaking after the meeting, during which East-West relations, NATO's plan for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, the situation in the Near East and in Central America, and economic and other problems were discussed, Reagan did not hold back on the compliments to Italy, calling it "one of the closest and most precious allies" of the United States. It is well known that Rome was the first of the U.S. NATO partners to agree to offer Italian territory for 112 U.S. cruise missiles, 16 of which will be deployed there in December this year. Craxi again confirmed the readiness of his government to begin placing these weapons, thereby ignoring the public opinion of his own country, which, according to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, is "in the majority" against the missiles.

During discussion of economic problems the two sides did not succeed in reaching agreement, according to press reports. On the eve of Craxi's visit to the United States, he expressed his dissatisfaction with Washington's selfish trade and financial policy in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES paper, stating that Italy does not want to be "stifled" on international markets. But to judge by everything, Craxi did not succeed in achieving even the smallest change in the White House's economic policy. The head of the Italian Government said that he and Reagan only "compared views" on questions of the West's economic difficulties.

BEIRUT BOMBS KILL U.S. MARINES, FRENCH TROOPS

PM241040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Explosions in Beirut"]

[Text] Beirut, 23 Oct -- Two big explosions occurred in the Lebanese capital this morning.

A truck packed with 300 kg of explosives blew up on the premises of the headquarters of the U.S. contingent, which is part of the so-called "multinational forces," not far from Beirut's international airport. Over 150 U.S. officers and men were buried beneath the rubble resulting from the blowing up of the headquarters and of a nearby ammunition dump. The remains of 140 people have already been removed from the ruins.

The second explosion destroyed the block that housed the headquarters of the French "multinational forces" contingent. Some 20 French servicemen were killed.

News agencies are classifying the report on the Beirut explosions as "urgent." They note that the "multinational forces" have suffered their biggest losses since landing in Lebanon. The five-story building housing the U.S. Marine headquarters and the four-story building of the French contingent were totally destroyed. The number of dead is still being established. A REUTER report says that several dozen U.S. Marines have been injured. Many neighboring buildings were affected. Rescue operations are in progress.

U.S. MAY EXPAND MARINES' ROLE IN BEIRUT

LD241040 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Continuous consultations are underway at the White House in Washington following the explosion in Beirut in which 147 U.S. Marines died. On the same day, 25 French servicemen were also killed. A group of Democratic senators have urged President Reagan to withdraw Marines from Lebanon, but the administration apparently intends to choose an even more bellicose course. Senator Dan Evans has reported that he was told at the White House that the zone of U.S. occupation will probably be expanded on the pretext of guaranteeing greater security for the Marines. The President is believed to have sent Marine Corps Commander General Kelley to Lebanon for this very purpose.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ADDRESSES WFTU, CRITICIZES U.S.

LD221136 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus October 22 TASS -- Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad has condemned the hegemonist policies of international imperialists who are defying the people's mounting desire for peace. Speaking at the meeting with leading officials of the World Federation of Trade Unions who are attending the 30th session of the federation's bureau here, he said that the United States had not been satisfied with what its ally Israel had done in Lebanon and so had sent its ships, aircraft and troop contingents to Mideastern shores to establish its domination in the region. "But we shall not be intimidated by imperialist armades," Hafiz al-Asad averred, "We are resolved to defend our gains." He pointed out the relations of firm friendship binding Syria with socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union. Their support, he said, "is helping us vigorously to resist the plots of imperialists and Zionists."

NEW GOVERNING BODY REPORTED IN GRENADA

LD211916 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City October 20 TASS -- Grenada's government radio station Free Grenada reports that the revolutionary council has announced the disbandment of the country's government. General Hudson Austin, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Grenada, heads the council. This new guiding body which has assumed the entire legislative and executive power is composed of 16 persons.

A curfew is in effect in the capital and other cities of the country till Monday.

Policy Statement Issued

LD231305 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown October 23 TASS -- The Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada has come forward with a programme statement setting out the basic principles of Grenada's foreign and home policy.

The document points out that the country will continue to follow the course of non-alignment and defense of independence and to build relations with other states on the principles of mutual respect, peace, goodwill and friendship. The statement stresses that Grenada intends to continue to develop relations with states, the relations which have been established in the post-revolutionary years and actively to participate in the work of the international forums and organisations. The Revolutionary Military Council has also stated the country's striving to continue to seek normalization of relations with the United States.

In the sphere of domestic socio-economic policy the Revolutionary Military Council will be implementing a programme of all-round progressive transformations in the interests of the entire Grenadian people, adhering to a course towards the development of a mixed economy.

The statement says that at present the country is first of all in need of peace and national unity. Only national unity will make it possible to preserve and strengthen the revolutionary gains of the Grenadian people and to issue a resolute rebuff to any armed aggression against the country.

Warning Against Intervention

LD222027 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The new leading body in Grenada, the Revolutionary Military Council, has given a warning it will rebuff any attempt at intervening in the affairs of that island republic on the pretext of guaranteeing the safety of foreign nationals. The council came to power as a result of a conflict within the state. The warning has been issued in view of the United States' decision to send a naval armada headed by the aircraft carrier "Independence" with nearly 2,000 Marines on board to the shores of Grenada.

U.S. DISPATCH OF NAVAL FORCES TO GRENADA HIT

'Attempt' to Influence Events

LD220837 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0457 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Washington 22 Oct (TASS) -- As the Pentagon has reported, a U.S. naval armada, including the aircraft carrier "Independence," the amphibious assault ship [vertoletonosets] "Guam" and numerous support ships, is being dispatched towards the shores of the small island state of Grenada in the Caribbean Sea.

On board are about 2,000 Marines. The ships, which were originally heading for Lebanon, received an urgent order to change course after the armed clash on Grenada, during which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several other ministers were killed.

It is asserted in the Pentagon that the official aim of this "demonstration of strength" near sovereign Grenada is to "protect" the American citizens on the island. However, the very same representatives of the administration acknowledge that absolutely nothing is threatening these citizens. Washington's real design consists of something else: the even: a taking place in Grenada. As is known, the independent anti-imperialist policy of this country has always evoked fury in the White House.

Armada Presence 'Blackmail'

LD231356 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- The Reagan government continues gross blackmail with regard to Grenada, a small Caribbean island state. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes today that two U.S. naval task forces with an aggregate strength of up to twenty combatant ships, including the aircraft carrier "Independence" and the helicopter carrier "Guam", with more than two thousand Marines on board, are heading for the Grenadian shores. They are to arrive there today. According to news agencies' reports, two British warships are also not far from Grenadian shores.

The NBC television network points out that the Pentagon has sent combatant ships to the island ostensibly to protect the Americans who are in Grenada. The entire falsity of the "plea" has been exposed by Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council whose spokesman has stated that that is a clumsy attempt at camouflaging preparation for an aggression against the sovereign state. The Revolutionary Military Council guarantees the safety of both Americans and citizens of other countries who are on the island.

At the same time the White House is seeking to secure that the Caribbean community (CARICOM) which unites Caribbean states, apply "sanctions" against Grenada. Under the U.S. pressure the leaders of CARICOM member-countries have gathered for a meeting in Port-of-Spain (Trinidad and Tobago) where the pro-American regimes of Jamaica and Barbados display a particular zeal and, at Washington's bidding, "approve" in advance of a possible U.S. intervention in Grenada. At the same time, as news agencies point out, Saint Vincent and a number of other CARICOM members, come out against application of "sanctions" with regard to Grenada.

U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy'

LD222315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that a squadron of U.S. naval ships bound for Lebanon has been ordered to change course. It is now heading for the small island state of Grenada in the Caribbean. A 'Latest News' commentary. At the microphone, Vitaliy Sobolev:

Gross armed intervention by the imperialist powers in the affairs of small countries has from olden times been called 'gunboat politics.' Now, aircraft carriers are used instead of gunboats -- but the essence of the policy hasn't changed. En route for Grenada are an aircraft carrier, a helicopter-carrier, and escort ships, with, besides many thousands of crew, about 2,000 Marines on board.

It goes without saying that Grenada will not be able to counter these forces with anything remotely comparable. Its whole population, including children, does not exceed 120,000. Yet it is necessary to reckon with the danger of a direct aggression. Also in the Caribbean is another island state, the Dominican Republic, where, in 1965, a U.S. landing force -- of paratroops -- descended. Then, too, they exploited an internal conflict, and cited the need to protect the safety of U.S. citizens. And, in the whole history of relations between the United States and their southern neighbors, gunboats flying the American flag have landed soldiers on Latin American soil dozens of times.

For the countries of the Caribbean, the American leadership has a special predilection. In the Greater and Lesser Antilles, the U.S. maintains a score of military bases, with maneuvers constantly being held, on land, on sea and in the air. Washington spends hundreds of millions of dollars on the upkeep of rulers who are to its liking. But despite blackmail and bribery, despite the domination of the imperialist monopolies, the liberation struggle in the Caribbean does not cease. Four and a-half years ago, the placeman of imperialism, the dictator Gairy, was deposed in Grenada. Since then, Washington has made not a few attempts to bring Grenada back into its sphere of influence. The methods used were the traditional ones -- attempts to strangle the country economically, the organizing of detachments of mercenaries for an invasion, and acts of terrorism against the Grenadian leadership. And if Washington has refrained from direct aggression, however much its hands itched, it has not been because of any scruples -- it would have had to pay too high a political price for them. It may be the American leaders now have a deceptive feeling that a suitable moment has come for using crude force against Grenada. A dangerous delusion. Suitable times for a gunboat policy are long past.

U.S., UK 'INVASION' OF GRENADA DECRIED

LD231352 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The people of Grenada will defend their country if American or British troops attempt an invasion. This was said in an interview with the British newspaper THE OBSERVER by General Hudson Austin, the chairman of the revolutionary military council of this Caribbean nation. He said the United States and Britain want to use the protection of their citizens as a pretext to invade Grenada. Approaching the island are 10 U.S. naval vessels led by the aircraft carrier "Independence" and the landing helicopter carrier "Guam," and in the Colombian port of Cartagena the British destroyer Antrim has been put on alert.

'Antrim' En Route

LD232116 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] London October 23 TASS -- The guided-missile cruiser "Antrim" of the British Navy is heading for Grenada, a small insular Caribbean state, a representative of the Defense Ministry reported today. Alongside other warships of the British Navy, the cruiser participated in the Falkland venture in the spring of 1982.

As it was already reported, two U.S. naval units totalling up to 20 warships with over 2,000 Marines on board are also approaching the coasts of Grenada.

CUBA STATEMENT ON GRENADA EVENTS REPORTED

Assistance Proffered

LD221454 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, October 22 TASS -- It has now become crystal clear that a deep crisis was brewing in the leadership and the ruling party of Grenada for several weeks and maybe, even months it is said in the full text of the statement of the Communist Party and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on developments in Grenada, which was issued here.

During his short stay in Cuba on October 6 through 8 Maurice Bishop main leader of the ruling part and prime minister of Grenada, did not make the slightest mention in his conversations with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders of serious discussions and differences in the New Jewel Movement.

On October 12, the statement said, the Cuban Embassy in Grenada reported the unexpected, unwelcome news of a deep rift among members of the Central Committee of Grenada's ruling party. Coming later from the embassy was an endless flow of messages about the positions and arguments of both sides involved in the conflict. The point at issue, in essence, was, in the opinion of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba, not so much principled differences as personal contradictions and conceptions regarding the methods of leadership in which other subjective factors were also present.

True to its foreign policy principles, Cuba did not make any public statements about Grenadian developments since they could have been interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of the fraternal country with which it maintains close and manifold relations.

No doctrine, no principle, no proclaimed revolutionary posture and no internal differences, the statement said, can justify such ruthless methods as the murder of Bishop and a group of honest and worthy leaders on September 19.

The statement expressed apprehensions that imperialists may now try to use this tragedy and the serious errors made by Grenadian revolutionaries to check the revolutionary process in Grenada and subordinate it once again to imperialist and neocolonialist diktat.

The situation in Grenada today is very complicated and difficult but it can be rectified by the Grenadian revolutionaries by displaying common sense, patience and wisdom as well as by the progressive international movement through restrained reaction and actions.

No steps should be taken that will help the imperialists to carry out their plans.

The party and the Government of Cuba declared if, notwithstanding the complexity and difficulty of the situation, the revolutionary process in Grenada is preserved, Cuba will do everything possible to give it assistance.

'Deep Concern' Expressed

PY222155 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 21 Oct 83

["Latin American Events" by Viktor Deruga]

[Excerpt] Good evening. Announcer Marta Castelgrande will be helping me in this program.

Events in the Caribbean state of Grenada have attracted world attention. Today we will summarize from a TASS report a statement issued by the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban revolutionary government on the events in Grenada.

The Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban revolutionary government note that the death of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and of other leaders of that country is the result of a serious conflict has turned into a violent and bloody confrontation.

The statement stresses that Cuba was aware of the disagreement in the Grenadian leadership. In the opinion of the Cuban Communist Party and of the Cuban Government, rather than a disagreement on major issues, there was a conflict of personalities and of opinions on methods of leadership, in addition to other subjective factors.

Faithful to its foreign policy principles, Cuba has made no public statement on the situation in Grenada; Cuba has kept silent to prevent any eventual statement from being regarded as intervention in the internal affairs of that country, taking into account the close, broad, and fraternal ties between the two nations. Cuba has thus strictly complied with the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of sister republics and parties.

The Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban revolutionary government express their deep concern that imperialism may now try to use this tragedy, and the serious mistakes made by the Grenadian revolutionaries, to wipe out the revolutionary process in that country and to again submit Grenadians to an imperial and neocolonialist domination.

The Cuban party and Government declare that if Grenada's revolutionary process survives despite the complex and difficult situation, Cuba will do all in its power to help it.

VISIT DELAY SPARKS RUMORS ON ANDROPOV'S HEALTH

NC211342 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Recent persistent rumors among Western diplomats here that Soviet President Yuriy Andropov might postpone a scheduled visit next week to Bulgaria has sparked off renewed speculation about the Soviet leader's health.

Mr Andropov was reportedly to visit Sofia between October 25 and 27 on his first trip abroad since he became head of the Soviet Communist party last November. The visit, however, was never officially announced.

The last foreign visitor Mr Andropov saw -- at his holiday dacha in the Crimea -- was South Yemen's President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on September 29.

The Soviet press has continued to publish various messages by Mr Andropov.

However, reports that he would meet here today with visiting former British Labor Premier James Callaghan were unconfirmed.

Foreign visitors who have met him say Mr Andropov, 69, is intellectually in excellent shape, but experts here say he is suffering from a kidney disease that needs regular dialysis treatment.

Mr Andropov's trip to Bulgaria was seen here as a "courtesy visit" to a particularly close ally.

ORF: CHERNENKO RESIGNS CENTRAL COMMITTEE POST

AU211847 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1834 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, who was defeated in the power struggle to succeed Brezhnev, the late state and party leader, has resigned from his post as head of the Main Department [Hauptabteilung] of the CPSU Central Committee.

This was confirmed by a spokeswoman of the CPSU Central Committee Main Department in Moscow today.

The time and the reason for this resignation were not mentioned. Chernenko, who for a long time had been considered a possible successor to Brezhnev, is now supposed to lead the opposition against Andropov.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES SOVIET OFFICIALS CONFERENCE

PM211557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Seminar-Conference at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A seminar-conference of secretaries of union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums, leading workers of Presidium apparatuses, and secretaries of the Moscow and Leningrad Gorkoms and Obkoms was held at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 18-19 October.

A report on topical questions of further improving the work of soviets in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions was delivered by V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The report and the speeches at the plenary sessions and in the sections noted that, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, soviets and their executive and administrative organs have galvanized the leadership of state, economic, and sociocultural building. Soviets' attention is centered on questions of further developing socialist democracy and involving the masses on a broader scale in the management of society's affairs. Particular concern is being shown for intensifying production, ensuring integrated economic and social development, implementing the Food Program, increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, improving housing construction, and increasing the volume and types of services provided to the population. Soviet's monitoring of the fulfillment of state plans and of the work of accountable organs is increasing in efficiency.

The speeches also indicated shortcomings in soviets' work and unused potential and reserves in improving the situation in various areas of state, economic, and sociocultural building. It was noted that it is particularly important to increase the degree of responsibility of organs of people's power for ensuring that all levels of administration operate effectively and efficiently and that a high standard of discipline and organization is secured at every work place.

The speeches stressed that in the present complex and tense international situation it is necessary to ensure that every Soviet person makes an even greater contribution to the common cause, actively promotes the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might, and shows high political vigilance.

The participants in the seminar-conference were addressed by A. M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; L. A. Voronin, USSR Gosplan first deputy chairman; and G. M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

The conference participants acquainted themselves with the work of the Moscow Gorispolkom and some rayispolkoms in the capital. A meeting was held with workers of the editorial offices of IZVESTIYA and the journal SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV.

After expressing profound gratitude to the Communist Party for its constant attention to soviets of peoples' deputies, the participants in the conference assured the Central Committee and Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the workers of the higher organs of power and of all soviets in the country would devote their efforts, knowledge, and experience to the cause of the practical implementation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Participating in the seminar-conference's work were: A. S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. P. Shitikov and V. P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; T. N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; V. I. Terebilov, USSR justice minister; A. I. Lukyanov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee General Section; L. N. Tolkunov, IZVESTIYA chief editor; and executives of CPSU Central Committee apparatuses, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 15

PM210955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] Issue No 15 of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal, has been published. The issue opens with the editorial "October in World Development."

It carries the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It carries the article "Cause of the Whole Party, Cause of Every Communist" by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The section "Forefather of Scientific Communism" contains the article "Always Learning From Marx" by E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

The rubric "Theory and Practice of Party Building" is represented by these articles: "Primary Party Organizations and the Strengthening of Party Ranks" by G. Kryuchkov, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, and "Strict Conversation" by V. Kadulin.

The issue contains new documents of the Patriotic War and also the following articles: "Motor Vehicle Transport: Tasks of Its Further Development" by D. Velikanov; "In the Interests of Present and Future Generations" by Z. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources; "Important Milestone in the History of Soviet-Vietnamese Relations" by Ye. Pavlov; "Space Must Be Peaceful" by academician V. Avduyevskiy; and critical and bibliographical materials.

Chernenko Article

LD212235 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The construction of the Siberian gas pipeline has been summed up as an outstanding victory of industry and science in the Soviet Union. This is said in an article in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST by Konstantin Chernenko, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The 4,500-km-long pipeline was built ahead of schedule and will next year begin supplying gas to several countries in Western Europe.

Konstantin Chernenko calls the construction of this transcontinental pipeline evidence not only of the skill of Soviet workers but also of their political awareness. This, he says, is a businesslike reply to the transatlantic adventurers who have the audacity to speak to our people in a language of ultimatums and economic sanctions.

GRISHIN REMARKS AT MOSCOW MEETINGS REPORTED

Meeting on Andropov Statement

PM211043 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "To Defend Peace on Earth! Unified Political Day Held in the Capital Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] The unified political day held in the capital yesterday was devoted to the profound and comprehensive study of the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement. Leaders of party, soviet, and public organizations in the city and of departments and institutions, addressed working people in their collectives and places of residence.

The workers and employees of the I.A. Likhachev Automobile Plant gathered at the conference hall of the enterprise's vehicle assembly shop.

The Likhachev Automobile Plant's thousands-strong collective is renowned for its rich labor traditions and its important patriotic initiatives which have on many occasions earned high praise from the CPSU Central Committee. The collective has to scale new heights during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The automobile plant's workers are fully resolved to strengthen our socialist motherland's economic and defense might through their selfless labor. The plant's collective is successfully fulfilling the tasks for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. By the end of the 3 years it will have produced 8,000 trucks and 2,800 household refrigerators over and above the 5-year plan targets.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the automobile plant on the unified political day, whose theme was "To Defend Peace on Earth!"

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, which reviewed a number of domestic and foreign policy questions, V.V. Grishin said, noted that the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was published 28 September 1983, has generated a wide response all over the world. This statement is a document of enormous political significance, profoundly and comprehensively reflecting the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state for preventing the threat of nuclear war and consolidating universal peace. The statement contains an accurate class analysis of the situation which has developed in the world and a principled assessment of the militaristic course followed in international affairs by the incumbent U.S. Administration, and provides an appropriate rebuff to President Reagan's crude fabrications and malicious attacks on the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement has encountered a profound response among the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee, the state and public organizations, and the press, radio, and television have received and continue to receive a large number of letters from working people.

Over the past few days all the city's labor collectives have held meetings and rallies devoted to Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement. They have been attended by over 4 million people and addressed by 150,000 speakers. They ardently approved the statement and the CPSU's foreign policy.

An antiwar manifestation on 1 October was attended by 800,000 Muscovites who declared their unanimous approval of the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, resolutely protested against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, and expressed determination to strengthen the cause of peace through their labor.

Communists and all working people in the capital see it as their main task to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. About 300,000 Muscovites have given their word to complete the year's targets by 7 November. Tens of thousands of them have already reported the fulfillment of their pledges.

The 15 October communist subbotnik, which will mark the end of jubilee events in honor of the 25th anniversary of the movement of shock work and communist labor collectives, will be an important stage in the work connected with preparations for the Great October's 66th anniversary. The subbotnik's noble goal is that all funds earned will be allocated to a fund for the construction of a monument to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

At the same time, the international situation that has developed requires further improvement of work in all sectors and the ensuring of high standards of organization and order in every labor collective and in places of residence. Today it is especially important for every communist and every working person to be profoundly aware of his personal involvement in everything that happens in the country and to work with total devotion.

In the face of the mass attacks on our socialist system by the imperialist propaganda, increasingly great significance attaches to the Muscovites' class tempering, the uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology, the strengthening of our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity, and the education of working people in the spirit of friendship between the USSR peoples, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

Moscow Subbotnik

PM211426 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[M. Polezhayeva report: "Shock Work in the Communist Fashion"]

[Excerpt] The streets were still deserted when the VL-10 electric locomotive No 1426 broke the vibrant silence of the dawn along the Moscow railroad's Ryazan branch and came to a temporary halt at the electric locomotive repair shop of the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Depot. This was the finishing touch to the preparations for the communist subbotnik. A little later people gathered at the depot gates, and music burst from the loudspeakers. The depot was celebrating. At 0800 a meeting began at the diesel locomotive repair shop where, on 13 October 1958, the nationwide movement was born. The meeting was opened by A.L. Koshel, secretary of the depot party committee.

The floor was given to V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Just about now sees the 25th anniversary of the day when the movement for communist labor by shock workers and collectives began at the initiative of the glorious Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Depot Collective.

Conceived in your collective, the movement for communist attitude to labor spread rapidly among all of Moscow's enterprises and institutions, and then throughout the country. Furthermore, this movement developed widely in the fraternal socialist countries.

The movement for communist attitude to labor is firmly entrenched in our country's practice and has become an immutable feature of the socialist way of life. It has encompassed millions of working people in all sectors of the national economy. The results of the CPSU's transforming and educational work, and the growth of communist conscientiousness among the masses have played a part in this.

The significance of this movement lies in the fact that millions of Soviet people, in their desire to bring closer the triumph of the great communist ideals, have, on their own initiative, adopted and are successfully fulfilling their pledges: to work as well as they possibly can with a full return on their energy, experience, and knowledge, to constantly improve their professional knowledge, and to expand their political horizons and raise their general educational standards. To learn to work and live in the communist fashion -- this is the slogan of participants in this patriotic movement.

At present tens and hundreds of thousands of enterprises, shops, and teams are collectives of communist labor. Millions of workers and employees in all sectors of the national economy and culture are proudly wearing on their chests the honorary badge "Shock Worker of Communist Labor."

They justify this lofty title by highly productive and conscientious labor for the benefit of society, high quality of work, a thrifty proprietorial attitude toward the people's wealth, and high standards of discipline and organization.

Honor and glory to the collectives and shock workers of communist labor, marching in the vanguard of the struggle for further growth of our motherland's economic and defense might, for raising the Soviet people's cultural standards!

Now, V.V. Grishin went on, the CPSU has set before our people the task of raising the efficiency and quality of work and most fully utilizing everything at our disposal for the rapid growth of productive forces and, on this basis, further enhancing the people's prosperity. These tasks were clearly defined at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speeches.

The main orientation of the movement of shock workers and collectives of communist labor now is to incessantly struggle to fulfill these most important party tasks.

Socialist competition under the slogan "25 weeks of shock work in honor of the 25th anniversary of the movement of shock workers and collectives of communist labor" became widespread in Moscow and the country in connection with the 25th anniversary of the movement for communist attitude to labor.

This competition has yielded major positive results. Many workers and employees and collectives as a whole have fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule and increased labor productivity. Production has been given a significant overall boost.

The leading collectives, including your collective, have decided to end this competition by holding the all-Moscow communist subbotnik.

It has been decided to channel the funds earned on this subbotnik into the construction of a monument to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War in Moscow.

Today practically all Muscovites have come out to join in the communist subbotnik. They are working selflessly, in a festive spirit, and with a full return on their effort. A communist subbotnik is being held today in all of our country's towns and villages.

We wish all participants in the subbotnik great successes in their creative labor.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin conveyed wishes for excellent work on the subbotnik and excellent mood within the collective of the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Depot, initiator of the communist subbotnik, as well as for many glorious deeds in the successful fulfillment of the tasks of communist building.

Awards Presentation

PM211412 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, presented orders and medals of the Soviet Union to a large group of workers of Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical plant and construction and installation organizations in the Kremlin on 19 October.

An Order of Lenin and a Serp i Molot Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor were conferred upon a senior foreman V.V. Chukanov.

Metal etcher P.Ya. Blazhenov and rolling-press operator M.F. Samsanov received Orders of the October Revolution.

Orders of the Labor Red Banner, Friendship of the Peoples, "Badge of Honor," and Labor Glory, second and third class, and "for Labor Valor" and "for Labor Excellence" medals were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.V. Grishin cordially congratulated the recipients on the portentous event -- the presentation of USSR orders and medals to foremost production workers and innovators -- and wished them new successes in their work to greet the Great October festival and to complete the targets of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule.

OPERATIONS TO FREE ICEBOUND SHIPS CONTINUE

2 More Ships Rescued

LD212355 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- The Arctic again yielded to the onslaught of Soviet ice-breakers: It let go the tankers "Urengoy" and "Kamensk-Uralskiy". They were led to the area of weak ice. The next in turn is the last stage of the operation -- the rescue of three dry-cargo ships trapped by ice floes near the Schmidt Cape. Two weeks ago several dozens of freighters with cargoes for cities and construction sites of the extreme north regions of this country were caught by the ice here, in the Long Strait.

A TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine that the setting up of a strike rescue group made up of the "Leonid Brezhnev" nuclear-powered icebreaker (75,000 h.p.) and icebreakers "Yermak" and "Admiral Makarov" had brought very good results. They managed to make a breakthrough in two-metre-thick ice, although the speed was sometimes only 4-5 miles a day.

Although there is no doubt in anybody's mind about the final outcome of the operation, it is not an easy thing to release the freighters caught by the ice. Bad weather -- frosts and strong wind -- make the task even more complicated.

Sailors of the motor vessel "Kolya Myagotin", which was in real danger of sinking, are celebrating their victory over the elements. A sharp ice-floe made a three-meter hole in its hull. Helicopters brought to the ship about 15 tons of sand and cement to fill it up. The motor vessel is now on its way to clear waters and is waiting for good weather for sailing to the Provideniya Bay.

Most of the rescued ships go to western ports. A caravan of ships about two kilometres long is moving in the East Siberian Sea.

Ships Arrive in Pevek

LD212039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev" together with the icebreakers "Yermak" and "Admiral Makarov" are bringing in the vessels imprisoned in the ice in Long Strait, to the quays of Pevek.

Here is a report by our special correspondents Vladimir Mikhaylenko and Yuriy Prokofyev:

After being stationary for a time because of a blizzard and the frozen squally north winds, they have been forcing their way meter by meter to the quays of Pevek port. Some of them have immediately begun unloading; while others are resting for the moment in the roadsteads and yet others, after being wedged in the coastal ice, are trying as quickly as possible to put right the damage resulting from their battle with the ice.

Ice operations in the eastern area of the Arctic are now being directed by a specially created central headquarters composed of leading specialists of the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine, the Far Eastern Shipping Line, and an operational scientific group from the Arctic and Antarctic Institute. Direct radio-telephone communications are functioning night and day with the icebreakers and the transport vessels. The headquarters is assisting them by word and deed.

[Begin recording of B.S. Maynagashev, chairman of the All-Union Seafaring and Emergency Rescue Work Association -- name and post from onscreen caption] Over the past 24 hours the icebreaker crews have done a vast amount of work. Over the past 24 hours we have brought six vessels here on the eastern edge of the ice. The services of the atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev" in getting these vessels out of the ice have, of course, been tremendous. However, nature too has given us a few favorable hours in that the northeasterly and northerly winds have eased.

We are now preparing for the next serious operation -- an operation that is certain to take up more time and more energy -- that of getting out those vessels that are still stationary in heavy ice east of Schmidt Cape, namely, a convoy of vessels and the icebreakers Sorokin and Leningrad. [end recording]

[Correspondent] The seamen have one concern at present: Everything that is loaded in the holds and on the decks of their vessels must be delivered to the inhabitants of the extreme north on time.

Favorable Weather

LD221321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] A report from Pevek: Taking advantage of favorable weather, yet another convoy of vessels has left the port today.

The ice-breaker "Kapitan Dranitsyn" will escort transport vessels across the Ayon ice barrier and will set a course for the west. Only in this direction does the ice now allow ships to be escorted without putting an additional load on the ice-breakers. Some way ahead in the East Siberian Sea another 15 transport vessels are underway, escorted by the atomic-powered "Lenin" and the ice-breaker "Kapitan Nikolayev."

The last group of transport vessels is being released from imprisonment in the ice by the atomic-powered ice-breaker "Leonid Brezhnev" and the "Yermak" and "Admiral Makarov" ice-breakers. Two tankers have already been brought out into the broken-ice zone.

The struggle is now underway for the diesel electric vessel Anguema and the motor vessels "Pioner Rossi" and "Pioner Uzbekistana."

23 Oct Report

LD231149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The main forces of our ice-breaking fleet continue their struggle with ice-hummocks in the Chukotka Sea. As our correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko reports, it took atomic-powered MV "Leonid Brezhnev" and diesel electric icebreakers "Admiral Makarov" and Yermak 3 days to free the tankers "Kamensk-Uralskiy" and "Urengoy" from their ice trap.

One more MV, "Pioner Rossi," was towed yesterday. Having left it at secure place, the icebreakers turned back. Two more transport vessels and two icebreakers which led the convoy to Pevek wait for them not far from the Schmidt Cape, surrounded by 4-meters-high ice hummocks.

To get to the vessels trapped in the ice is extremely difficult. An ice avalanche has rushed [proneslas reko] through the region where they are now, piling up heavy blocks of ice.

Fighting with one of these barriers, an atomic-powered icebreaker which is breaking a canal has moved forward 160 meters, about its own length.

The new maneuver is designed to help, first of all, the icebreakers and then all five will help the transport vessels.

That is the situation today in the eastern Arctic region, the most difficult for seamen.

The situation is better in the western section of the northern sea route. Three convoys numbering 18 transport vessels hasten toward the west, led by 3 icebreakers.

PRAVDA Places Blame

PM211305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent N. Bratchikov report under the rubric "We Report the Details": "The Arctic's Lessons"]

[Excerpts] Vladivostok -- The "Igrim," which is on its own, and a convoy of five ships, comprising two tankers and three dry-cargo ships, together with the icebreakers "Kapitan Sorokin" and "Leningrad" are still ice-bound.

The "Leningrad" was so stuck that it could not move even half a centimeter. Now the nuclear-powered "Leonid Brezhnev" has reached this group of ships and is slowly freeing them from the grip of the ice. The icebreakers "Yermak" and "Admiral Makarov" have also forged their way through and come to the convoy's assistance.

Arctic weather is harsh, but neither meteorologists nor seamen can recall extreme conditions such as those prevailing in the eastern sector of the Arctic this year.

But is the Arctic alone to be blamed? The ships of the Far East Shipping Line are now, one by one, coming out of their ice straitjacket to head homeward. Some will have to cross the Bering Strait while others will have to navigate around Europe through four oceans. The question inevitably arises: "Is the Arctic alone to be blamed for the resulting situation? And not only for the situation which prevailed during the days of the struggle for survival in the Arctic Ocean. More than 30 ships now, after all, will have to undergo lengthy repairs. They will not take part in completing the shipping line's state plan, they will not carry freight to Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and Madadan. Who is to foot the bill for the moral and material losses?

The ice forecasts proved wrong.... Maybe the Arctic and Antarctic Institute Scientists will learn something of practical use for future navigation from the lessons of Arctic-83. But as regards punctuality and efficiency in USSR Gossnab enterprises' work the forecast is of little consequence. Disruptions in freight deliveries, delays, and holdups is what let the Far East Shipping Line down. In the Arctic it is as if package and container transport did not exist. As a result ships have to spend extra time at the quayside.

The time has come for the USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy to consider the expediency of changing the system of freight shipment to small ports in Chukotka and embarking on the construction of a winter road from Egvekinot -- where year-round navigation is possible -- to the ocean's shore.

And, finally, the shipping line's weakest point is its Arctic fleet. It is true that of late it is being replenished with powerful transport ships. But that is not enough. The ships in the Far East seamen's possession are obsolete and worn out. Meanwhile here, on the northern shores where the ports are insufficiently developed and the quaysides poorly equipped, smaller ships are still needed, too. It is these problems which -- like the pack ice -- are as yet crushing the shoulders of the Far East Shipping Line.

The national economy is being actively developed on the vast expanses of the Arctic coastline. But the efforts undertaken in this region are piecemeal: Many ministries and departments that work here only look after their own interests. But the Arctic -- as this year's fall has shown -- demands unity. A center is needed that would mastermind and coordinate the work of all the subdivisions and which could promptly attend to the solution of problems which literally heap snow on people's heads here. At one time the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route, which attended to the fleet as well as to freight shipments and air transport and carried out daring forays into the expanses of icy silence, fulfilled this mission. In short, the Arctic Ocean's lessons must set all our Arctic services thinking.

MANAGEMENT 'INERTIA,' 'SNOW JOBS' ASSAILED

PM191050 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Article by Valentin Chikin under the rubric "Thoughts of a Journalist": "It Depends on You Personally" -- capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Last winter, soon after the Central Committee November Plenum, a letter from Mikhail Sarapultsev, an electrician from the Urals, stood out among the increased flow of letters to the editorial office. The collective at the Sinarskiy Pipe Plant and his own T-2 shop, as it is commonly known, had worked hard to reach prominent positions in competition and to increase the production of pipes, which are so acutely needed on the foremost frontiers of the oil industry. Mikhail is pleased with the successes; what makes him bitter is their evident instability. Sometimes it will be accidentally discovered that a large batch of spoiled pipes has been sent to Siberia and that the Tyumen oil workers have been forced to lodge substantial complaints against the manufacturing plant. Sometimes "magic transformations" happen before one's very eyes: A one-day snow job takes place before a routine inspection or a visit by guests. The shop leaders make great efforts to maintain an ostensibly satisfactory state of affairs. "Even minor successes are made out to be major victories, yet glaring deficiencies are looked upon as accidental." The workers' suggestions at work here are often overlooked. A correspondent who was sent to check a letter from Kamensk-Uralskiy experienced this special atmosphere for himself. The report "Screened From Criticism" was published in February, and outwardly the reaction to it seemed quite normal. But 8 months have gone by and we have again received a letter from Mikhail Sarapultsev.

Yes, he says, there were commissions, penalties were announced, and measures mapped out. But "there have been no practical changes," "everyone has kept their jobs with the same convictions as before," only a foreman whose rudeness provoked a particularly large number of complaints has left... for promotion. As before, order is created at the time of an inspection; as before, violations of the manufacturing process, discipline, and safety procedures are covered up. As before, meeting decisions are not fulfilled and unsatisfactory labor conditions are created in the shop and on the sovkhoz under the plant's patronage... The worker sums up the extensive list of cases thus: "Regrettably the situation in our shop is quite serious and cannot be changed quickly, at a stroke, but the party and trade union leaders prefer to swim with the tide." The young communist assesses his own efforts and actions self-critically: "Far be it from me to say that I am always right. I have allowed errors and fallen into passivity. Now I do not intend to be resigned to things. In my opinion I am striving for a noble goal. I am beginning to respect myself as a person."

In this situation it is especially important that the worker, a young communist, took close to heart and applied to himself the principled party directives of the Central Committee November Plenum: to analyze life, to seek independently the solution to the problems that crop up, to work fruitfully and creatively, to struggle resolutely against mismanagement and extravagance in order to strengthen discipline and order everywhere. We know the wave of enthusiasm and the readiness of millions for selfless struggle that this party line has generated.

Each person can see for himself the concrete results of this work. Our production plans are being implemented more successfully. The harvest is being brought in in a more organized and painstaking manner. There are stiffer penalties for idleness and mismanagement.

Every type of abuse is being more decisively suppressed, irrespective of who is concerned. People's urgent needs are being more attentively examined. Capable enterprising workers are being promoted more actively and enthusiasm in research and enterprise at work is being encouraged. There is even more complete trust in the labor collective's social experience, political wisdom, and democratic spirit. Is it not true that one feels that we all braced up a little and attended to and concentrated on our own job and whatever concerned it -- be it the quality of a page of newspaper, the medium through which we contact you, dear reader, or, say, of the sheet steel from which the Sormovskiy and Baltic workers build ships...? And yet there are still many people who, as the Sinarskiy worker put it, "prefer to swim with the tide."

It is not so easy to overcome the strength of inertia and old habits, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov warned at the November Plenum. Yet some people probably simply do not know how to deal with things. We must help our comrades, teach them, and make demands on them. We must increase without fail responsibility for the observance of statewide and nationwide interests. In decisively putting in sharp relief the question of coordination labor, planning, and state discipline, the party proceeds from the urgent demands of life.

"The introduction of order," Yuriy Vladimirovich said, developing these thoughts at a meeting with Moscow machine tool building workers, "really demands no capital investment, yet it produces an enormous effect." Only we must not skim over the surface, we must sort out the whole chain of work and production from planning organs to the workplace. "All our production echelons must feel the effects of the increase in discipline." Then that which was mapped out by the November Plenum will have been fulfilled.

But let us look into the faces of those who "swim with the tide": How do they feel, what are they guided by, and what do they hope for? This year many of these swimmers without rudder or sails have been sighted at the sessions of the republican People's Control Committee. For all the individuality of the characters and activities of those called to task, their blunders and sins have much that is similar and typical in the logic of their actions and life stance.

THE COMPLEX OF BACKWARDNESS: The most common arguments cited by those guilty of economic disruptions are their sector's secondary importance, its decrepit material base, and the unpopularity of their type of production. Those who have acquired imported equipment or have moved to new premises also resort to such arguments, incidentally. Although it is clear that each job in the national economy gets priority. The most modern textile can be manufactured even with 70-year-old machine tools, as the Trekhgorka workers do. The best ties in the world can be produced in even a tiny wooden factory. It all depends on the working temperament and one's view of one's own role....

Rospotrebsoyuz's activity is being debated. There are yawning gaps in purchases. People offer their surplus produce, but the consumer cooperatives cannot take them, there is nowhere to put them: On average there are two centers per rayon and even these are extremely poorly equipped. A considerable food reserve is slipping through our fingers. Who is preventing the potrebsoyuzes from developing and breaking out of the external thrall of backwardness? No one but themselves. "You personally, Ivan Andreyevich," one of the Rospotrebsoyuz leaders was told at a committee session, "take an uncritical attitude toward your actions and this sharply lowers all your goals and intentions." These words could justifiably be applied to everybody suffering from this notorious complex.

THE HYPNOSIS OF SELF-DELUSION: Everyone knows what kind of buses and trolleybuses we have; it is well known that the country's public transport vehicle fleets are often provided with largely obsolete equipment. All that we do not know is why there are no new vehicle models. Inspectors visited the Kurgan, Likino, and Pavlovsk bus plants and the trolleybus plant in Engels with directives and orders 5-10 years old specifying a broad program of passenger transport renewal. They discovered the program had been a spectacular failure -- instead of the dozens of new models and modifications only a few had appeared, and even these were based on antiquated technology. A cosmetic modernization is often presented as a radical renewal. Yet many millions have been spent. More must be said about the "spectacular" nature of the failures because in reports the plans seem to have "grounds" for being underfulfilled: Over 6 years the Soyuzavtobusprom military consumer's society has, at the request of enterprises, corrected its plan for creating new equipment more than 60 times. Things are up to date in the accounts but there is a logjam in producing the buses. The correcting disease, as we can see, has become chronic here and tenaciously keeps its instigators captive to self-delusion.

One can imagine how absurd the cheerful words "Our collective is struggling" sounded in reports to the committee sessions. CUNNING SELF-FLAGELLATION: The words heard most frequently in reports to the people's control are probably those of repentance and gratitude uttered by resourceful people.

The Saratov Fish Combine, for instance, has been called to strict account: The year's fishing plan has not been fulfilled, the kolхозes dependent on the combine are incurring heavy losses, the new fish farm is being constructed unsatisfactorily, the first priority complex has been accepted with grave flaws, and one of the new ponds has turned out to be located over a gas pipeline... P.S. Oleynik, the combine's director, skillfully picks up the birches of criticism and ecstatically flagellates himself without, however, drawing any painful conclusions: I have been slack in exercising leadership and have been overtrusting and overhopeful -- I shall learn the lessons.... And with the same ease he wrote off to "errors" and "miscalculations" tens and hundreds of thousands of rubles of funds spent to no purpose... Incidentally, it is time we made business executives really answerable for breaking their word and their pledges, and punished them not only with reprimands and fines but also by depriving them of their moral authority, as was stressed at the November Plenum.

...We can also take a look at heartless diligence, through whose good offices shelves and warehouses are full of unmarketable sewn goods. Or the weakness of character in administration manifested, for instance, in the inability to block the Plyushkin-like miserliness [reference to a character in Gogol's "Dead Souls"] evident in Selkhoztekhnika's yards, which has turned one-third of spare parts into basic scrap metal. Or the bogus importance covering up the creative sterility of other men of science, who prefer to spend years talking about problems rather than solving them.

The power of inertia and old habits, which are still visibly retarding our progress along the course laid down by the party, are multifaceted and multifarious. Of course, some people lack the ability to get a grip on matters, they lack modern knowledge, precision in making assessments, and a businesslike constructive approach -- here things are clear: Get studying! But we sometimes come up against inertial power of another sort -- when professional competence and overall knowledge are evident but effectiveness in action is extremely low. Some people eagerly repeat topical theses and convince everyone around that they must work in the new way, but do not "give" of themselves on this work, they wait for something, weigh things up and consider. Here it is as well to appeal to civic diligence, comradely honesty, and party obligations. Here it is as well to recall Lenin's very deep respect for heavy, arduous daily work when one must slowly move along a difficult road inch by inch and step by step.

"Whoever finds this work 'boring', 'uninteresting', or 'incomprehensible,'" Vladimir Ilich said, "whoever looks down his nose at, is panicked by, or intoxicates himself with declamations about the absence of the 'old elation,' the 'old enthusiasm,' and so forth, would be better off being 'released from his work' and put in a museum where he would be harmless, for he is unwilling or unable to consider the particularities of the given situation and the given stage of the struggle."

...Mikhail Sarapultsev ends his concerned letter by arguing that it would be wrong to end the conversation he had begun with complaints about the shop or plant leadership. The introduction of order at the plant and the normalization of life in the collective depends, he says, on me personally, on you, on him, on all of us. He calls his comrades away from their "wait-and-see positions" to the forefront of the action, he suggests that the communists of his organization gain a detailed understanding of affairs and ideas, analyze the situation, and give their honest opinion at report and election conferences. Where better, indeed, than here at the decisive party council to sum up with the utmost directness and practical benefit how we have been living, what has been rethought, and what we have been aiming at in the present crucial year.

An honest and businesslike approach. And it is right not only for the local collective. Going by experience, one can speak of its efficiency on a fairly wide scale and in a fairly complex sphere. The Lipetsk Party Obkom and its bureau and secretariat have, in conjunction with rayon leaders, decided to investigate on every farm, literally grain by grain, all labor and production discipline and to examine each detail ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the present plan to make up for the lag in the first years of the 5-year plan.

This specific, frank, "round table" explanation brings to light all the individual potential, requirements, and needs of the farms, and makes it possible to monitor their activity and to specify immediate steps for the unconditional resolution of the Food Program by each rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz. And the fact that this action of all-around analysis is taking place on the eve of the rayon party conferences makes it possible to focus communists' attention on vital key issues and to give a businesslike tone to the whole course of the crucial political campaign.

The essence of the matter is the basis for everything. The reality and fruitfulness of the changes depend on us ourselves, on each of us personally. We need only strive to make sure, as the party demands, that our words are never at variance with our deeds, and that form is never substituted for the essence of the matter.

COLLEGIUM EXAMINES PROBLEM OF 'REJECT' GOODS

PM161438 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by A. Yudin, prosecutor at the USSR Prosecutor's Office, and special correspondent Ye. Panov: "A Difficult Discussion at the Collegium Session"]

[Text] The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry Collegium session was a difficult one.

In the first place, it was a difficult matter. The USSR Prosecutor's Office, in conjunction with the USSR State Board of Arbitration and State Committee for Standards, carried out a check at enterprises, in organizations, in all-union industrial associations and in the central apparatus of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry on the application of legislation to combat production of poor-quality goods, the laws regulating legal work, and also the observance of delivery contracts.

The collegium session also examined USSR General Prosecutor A. Rekinkov's report "On Instances of the Contravention of Economic Legislation in the Ministry System." The facts are as follows.

Last year reject goods lost the sector R39.7 million. Translated into ordinary language, this is equivalent to two statistically average electrical equipment plants standing idle. For an entire year people went to the shops, switched on their machine tools, burned electricity, consumed metal, and received wages all for nothing. There was no improvement in the first quarter of this year.

The facts were indisputable. Almost 50 percent of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's enterprises were contravening standards and technical conditions of production.... In a 5-month period deliveries worth R164 million were not met....

It was a grim spectacle: experienced, knowledgeable, strong-willed leaders looking like schoolboys who had failed to learn their lesson properly. Esteemed directors of large plants and staff of the central ministry apparatus, unable to explain simple things, either kept their mouths shut or gave explanations having nothing to do with the point at issue.

We have the reply by V. Voronin, director of the "Elektroagretat" production association in Novosibirsk. Last year losses due entirely to the production of substandard goods amounted to R154,000 at the association. What's the problem? V. Voronin complained about partners in allied industries and saw numerous technical difficulties as the number one enemy. But the check materials give a detailed account of the real reasons for the spoilage. They are violation of technical discipline and regular departures from technical documents -- officially sanctioned, what's more. For instance, Yu. Yazykov, chief inspector at the association, issued 335 permits in the 7-month period. (It should be mentioned here that there are nearly 40,000 inspectors at Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry Plants.) Of the 319 directives (akty) drawn up in 1982, 49 were not acted on. The act of turning a blind eye to bad workmanship and the gross violation of state quality discipline -- this is the chief cause of defective output. But only R57 (fifty-seven) have been paid in compensation for the loss. The state has written off the rest.

The collegium session cited many similar examples. The reasons for defective output are more or less the same everywhere, and the culprits have made up only 1.5 percent of the losses at all the sector's enterprises. Asked what they personally had done to stop the production of defective goods at their enterprises and compensate the state for the damage, neither V. Nos, director of the Perm Electrical Equipment Plant, nor his colleague B. Uraltsev from the "Kontraktor" low-voltage equipment plant in Ulyanovsk, nor other directors and chief engineers were any more able than V. Voronin to come up with a sensible answer. And what steps did the ministry executives take to rectify the situation at the ministry's enterprises? Alas, there was no clear answer from I. Breblov or A. Vaidyshev, chiefs of "Soyuzelektrokabel" and "Soyuzelektromash"; S. Leontyevskiy, chief of the product quality administration; V. Pozdnyakovskiy, production administration chief; or V. Ostrovskiy, chief of the legal department.

When we say a man of the state we mean the lathe operator turning the shaft of a special turbine, the accountant and, of course, the plant director and all-union production association chief -- in short, an economic leader of any ranks. And his task, as we understand it, is to produce goods for the state in accordance with the law. In accordance with the usual formula -- more and better.

This formula is often split into two parts: quantitative -- "more" -- is what you have in your hands, and qualitative is what you talk about. But it is not too difficult to demonstrate that more, but of poor quality, actually means less.

Last year the Baku Air Conditioner Plant paid R116,200 in penalties for delivering substandard products. The reject air conditioners figure in the accounts. You can count them, touch them, and plug them in...but they won't work. As goods, as objects for a specific purpose, they do not exist. These air conditioners are essentially antiproductions. Scarce materials have been used in their manufacture. But effectively they have been squandered. The labor has been wasted, nothing of value has come out of it. But the wages that were paid were real cash.

The plant has paid compensation. But this money, spent on penalties, could have been used to develop production and improve working conditions and on housing construction. The plant is R116,200 poorer. The state has suffered, as have the plant and the people working at it.

The man of the state is supposed to know and remember all this. This is his main and decisive trait in the conditions of our society. The accountant checking over the accounts in search of kopeks has a responsibility to society for holding onto those kopeks. The lathe operator turning an electric generator shaft to an accuracy of one micron is aware of his responsibility to the country for light and warmth in its cities. The plant director has a responsibility to everyone to ensure that materials, energy, and labor are not converted into antiproductions and antiwork. He is also responsible for the public and state trust placed in him. He responds with his own experience, knowledge, skill, and conscience.

And this was the tenor of the discussion at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry Collegium session. It is a pity, of course, that we are still having to discuss this, often despite instructions from above or after an inspection organ report. In fact, it could have been investigated a long time ago. It was known from the results of departmental checks that ministry enterprises were contravening legislation on product quality without resistance from (or even with the consent of) leaders. Specialists from the "Uralelektrotiyazhmash: Production Association Scientific Research Institute investigated the quality of oil switches at the Nalchik High-Voltage Equipment Plant and established 6 months ago that they fall short of standard requirements. Moreover, the switches simply failed the technical trials. Back in 1981-1982 monitoring organizations prohibited acceptance or shipment of the switches on three occasions. And did the "Soyuztransformator" All-Union Industrial Association make a principled assessment of this fact? No.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has often displayed "upside-down principle." For instance, the order to strip articles made by the Przhnevsk Electrical Equipment Plant of the State Seal of Quality was followed only 17 (!) days later by an order to restore it. It is hard to imagine how an enterprises could have significantly tightened up production discipline on that time.... There were 40 audits at "Soyuzelektromash" in 1982, whose results remain unknown. It cannot be said that there have been no orders. There have. But they have been filled with phrases like "censure," "strictly censure," "reprove," and "draw your attention," although it is clear from the exposition that officials have been guilty of serious omissions. "Ministry activity in eliminating violations has often remained on paper, and the monitoring of their elimination is unsatisfactory." So say the USSR general prosecutor's report.

The collegium session was difficult. As usual, a draft agenda had been prepared beforehand. But the discussion took off in another direction. The atmosphere in the auditorium gave one hope that this time the headquarters decision would be one of principle. And hope became confidence after G. Tarnavskiy, chief of the general inspection administration and member of the USSR prosecutor's Office Collegium, had spoken and A. Mayorets, minister of the electrical equipment industry, had made the closing speech.

No, G. Tarnavskiy did not ask for stiffer punishments. The task of the inspection organs checking the economic activity of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry was not to make sensational exposes. In this case it concided fully with the tasks of the sector itself: to ensure more fine and varied goods. The Prosecutor's Office had used its own methods to normalize the situation. It was now up to the ministry leaders. By order of the minister, collegium members I. Greblov and V. Pozdnyakovskiy were severely penalized along with a number of association and plant leaders. Officials of all ranks in the central apparatus and at enterprises guilty of causing damage to the state were made materially liable.

The order is not just a list of punishments, of course. It outlines specific measures to ensure the unswerving observance of economic legislation and increase the individual responsibility of leaders at all levels.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry Collegium has had its say. But that is only the first word.

CSA REPORTS ON 9-MONTH INDUSTRY TARGETS

LD221448 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- Soviet industry has fulfilled its plan for the marketing of products by 101 percent in the first nine months of 1983. The output plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and constituent republics and production quotas for many key products were surpassed. This was reported today by the USSR Central Statistical Board.

It said that industrial production grew faster, the main economic performance indicators were better and overall output increased by 4.1 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year. Labour productivity rose by 3.5 percent, accounting for 88 percent of production growth.

In industry as a whole as well as in most individual industrial sectors labour productivity grew faster than the average wages, the report of the Central Statistical Board said. The ratio between these indices improved and accorded with estimates for the year's plan. Targets for reducing the net costs of manufactures and the specific consumption of materials per unit of output were met and profits increased.

FRIENDSHIP-18 TRANSPORT DOCKS WITH SALYUT-7

LD221316 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- The "Progress-18" automatic transport ship docked with the "Salyut-7"- "Soyuz-T-9" orbital piloted complex at 14 hours 34 minutes Moscow time today.

The mutual search, approach, and docking of the space ships was carried out on commands from the flight control centre and with the help of onboard automatic equipment. The processes of docking were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex -- Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov. The transport ship was docked to the station on the side of its service module.

The "Progress-18" ship brought to the station fuel for the combined engine plant, equipment, materials for research and for ensuring the crew's life activity, as well as mail.

According to reports of the crew and telemetric data the onboard systems of the research complex "Salyut-7"- "Soyuz-T-9"- "Progress-18" are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov are feeling well.

TASS REPORTS 21 OCT LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1505

LD211635 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1505", today.

The satellite carries scientific equipment designed for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 90 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 377 kilometers, minimum distance is 210 kilometers, inclination of the orbit is 72.9 degrees.

The equipment aboard the "Cosmos-1505" satellite is functioning normally.